

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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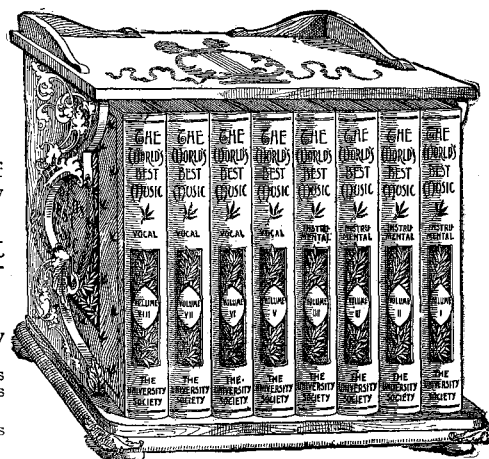
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In our issue of April 22 we quoted from a usually accurate Philadelphia paper an address supposed to have been delivered by the Chinese minister to this country before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. It now appears that our contemporary confused an address by Frederick Wells Williams, of Yale University, with the address delivered by the Chinese minister, so that the latter was represented as making some remarks reflecting upon Russia. The part relating to Russia, which we quoted, was delivered by Mr. Williams.

REPORT OF ARMY BEEF COMMISSION.

THE findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major-General Miles, commanding the army, to the effect that the beef supplied to the troops during the recent war was unfit for use, was made public Sunday, May 7, by order of the President, who approved the report. The court finds that the refrigerated beef were not treated with chemicals, or "embalmed," as General Miles charged; but finds that the "canned roast beef" was not suitable for a continuous ration, ought not to be used oftener than one day in five, and should be cooked before using; that very little beef was spoiled, and that the spoiling of that was due to the tropical climate more than to any other cause; and that the illness of the troops was due to the climate, exposure, malarial influences, bad water, and similar causes, but not to the beef. The court finds that the beef was not thoroughly inspected, but also that there was no law compelling a thorough inspection.

The court criticizes General Miles, finding that he had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to the troops. It also finds that he erred in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, and that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War, to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied. The court finds that he made no

official complaint until December 21, when he appeared before the War Investigating Commission. The court criticizes General Shafter for not responding to the appeal of the Swift Company's agent at Santiago to have a shore refrigerator landed July 27. The refrigerator was not landed until September 21. Commissary-General Eagan is severely criticized for buying the enormous amount of 7,000,000 pounds of canned roast beef, which had not been sanctioned as a field ration, and whose value was untried and unknown. The court characterizes his action as "a colossal error, for which there is no palliation." Failure to provide cooking facilities on the transports; failure to transport the refrigerated beef properly, and to provide wagons, clean and protected from the sun; and failure of the general officers to report promptly on the unfitness of the food during the field operations in Cuba and Puerto Rico, are also criticized. It could not possibly have been foreseen, the court finds, that native beef would have been available in Puerto Rico, for if the American landing had been opposed, as was expected, the Spanish would have driven the cattle inland or destroyed them.

The report concludes with the opinion that its criticisms meet the requirements of discipline, and recommends that no further proceedings against the officers criticized be taken.

General Miles, when asked his opinion of the report, said that he had read it, but would express no opinion.

Principal Accuser the Chief Convict.—"It will be read with profound satisfaction by all except those who have sympathized with the major-general commanding the army in his unsoldierly attempt to bring professional discredit on the service and political infamy on the Administration. Those who have joined him, from one motive or another, in this unexampled enterprise will have to content themselves with their proportionate share of the resulting mortification and the disgrace.

"General Miles and his witnesses failed absolutely to sustain his loudly and maliciously proclaimed charge concerning the so-called embalmed beef. The court declares that the major-general commanding the army had no justification for those charges.

"In regard to the canned roast beef, the voluminous testimony which General Miles offered is thrown out of court except so far as it concerns the minor question of the expediency of using that form of food on transports, or extensively and continuously as a field ration. No other charge of General Miles about the canned beef is sustained. No fraud has been shown by him and his witnesses.

"The animus of the whole disgraceful business on his part is exhibited in the court's condemnation of General Miles—a condemnation which is not the less severe on account of the moderate language in which it is expressed—for his failure to report immediately what he knew or believed concerning the unfitness of the beef. Having, or claiming to have, knowledge that the food of the soldiers was unsuitable, it was his duty to take instantly the most effective measures to ascertain the truth and remedy the evils, if any existed.

"This General Miles did not do. He embalmed his facts, or supposed facts, for political use later on, and employed them, when he thought the time had come, as weapons of personal spite or ambition.

"That is why the principal accuser comes out of this remarkable trial as the chief convict.

"The inquiry ends in humiliation for the major-general commanding the army; humiliation as bitter as it is deserved."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

Shameful, Disgraceful, Cowardly.—"It is a very shameful report, an indecent and disgraceful report. In some respects, also,

it is a cowardly report. It is altogether illogical to let Miles off easily after finding that his serious public charges about the refrigerated beef were unsustained. If he made up his stories out of whole cloth he must have been actuated by an ignoble motive, and the acts of falsehood and deception to which that motive prompted him were so flagrant and disgraceful that a court honestly seeking the truth and having the courage of its honesty would never have contented itself with the miserable recommendation that nothing further be done about the matter. Why did not this court of inquiry report that Miles ought to be court-martialed? That recommendation is the natural, the inevitable, corollary of its findings. It did not make it because, to put it plainly, it was not actuated by the high and honorable spirit of a purely military court, but permitted itself to be controlled, both in its manner of taking testimony and in drawing up its report, by political and personal considerations of a grossly improper and unworthy nature. It plainly felt that its primary duty was to shield Alger and within the limits of prudence to gratify his spite against Miles.

"The court was simply compelled to find that the charges that the canned fresh beef was unfit for an army ration were sustained. It would not do to sustain Miles's charges that the refrigerated beef was embalmed, and in carrying out its determination to find those charges unsustained the court has the hardihood to find, in effect, that Dr. Daly and the many other witnesses who testified that the beef had been treated with chemicals must have lied because a good many other witnesses said nothing about chemicals. By this desperate expedient the court is able to report that this charge is not substantiated; and then it proceeds to censure the general commanding the army for not reporting to the Secretary of War facts which it solemnly declares did not exist."—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

The Public the Final Court.—"Whether this criticism or censure of General Miles be just under the circumstances, or whether any of the findings of the court be sustained by the published testimony, the case must now be remanded to the great jury of the public, who penetrate the motives and acts of public men oftentimes with inerrant sagacity, and assign praise and censure with the good judgment which is vindicated by time and more light. There were suffering and 'neglect' in the American army during the operations in the Spanish islands. It is surprising and regrettable that one of the generals, who took the unpleasant initiative and concealed nothing in calling the country's attention to the conditions complained of, should receive the crown of censure, while those really responsible for a lamentable situation are



UNCLE SAM'S VERDICT.

UNCLE SAM: "Well, close the thing and take it away. It may be O. K., but the whiffs I have had have been very unsavory."
—*The Journal (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

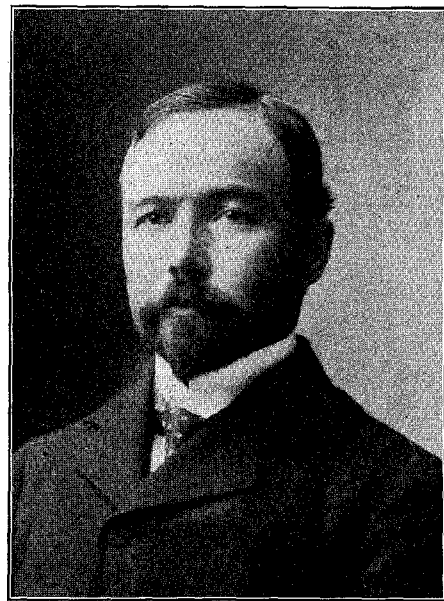
unnamed. The mind of the country is quite capable of arriving at a correct judgment in these matters, and to that tribunal the issues before the board will now be appealed. Without imputing infallibility to General Miles, it is firmly believed that his only motive in his frank statement of his belief as to the army rations was a humane and patriotic motive, and was intended solely for the good of the service which he has helped to make illustrious. The finding will not displace him in the popular affection and respect. If it have any effect at all in this respect it will be that of enhancing his popularity as a soldier and a friend of the rank and file of the army."—*Public Ledger (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON.

GENERAL OTIS sent the following cablegram to Washington from Manila on Monday, May 1:

"MacArthur strongly recommends Colonel Funston's appointment as brigadier-general for signal skill and gallantry crossing Rio Grande River and most gallant services since commencement of war. I urge appointment; Funston able as leader of men, and has earned recognition."

The President acted upon this recommendation at once, and made Colonel Funston a brigadier-general. General Funston's dashing courage, displayed on every occasion where courage was required since the fighting in the Philippines began, has made him the latest military hero of the day. He was first brought into prominence when General MacArthur asked him how long he could hold a certain exposed position, and he replied: "Till my regiment is mustered out." The three occasions when he has crossed rivers under a heavy fire with a few men and routed the enemy, however, have been the crowning features that have won him his place in the people's favor. The first of these occasions was during the Malolos campaign, when Funston, with twenty men, swam a swift stream, routed the natives, and was the first man to enter Marilao at the head of his victorious column. April 25, the Americans reached another stream, whose bridge had been almost destroyed by the Filipinos. Funston again came to the rescue. With four or five volunteer companions he crawled along the wreck of the bridge amid a shower of happily misdirected bullets, sprang into the water when the bridge could take them no farther, swam ashore and, with a yell and a few shots, captured the rebel intrenchments. Two days later came another opportunity and another feat of gallantry. Our troops had reached the supposedly impassable Rio Grande, or Great River, at Bagbag, where the natives were intrenched in force. Funston and his men tried to cross at night, but were discovered, so they decided to cross in the daytime. Two men of his regiment, who bore the names White and Trembley, swam the swift current under fire, carrying one end of a rope, reached the opposite shore unhurt, and made the rope fast. Funston and his men had meanwhile rigged up a raft, and on it several companies were ferried across and captured the enemy's works. This feat completed the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON.

discouragement of the Filipinos and they soon began overtures for peace.

Secretary Long, in his speech at the Essex Club banquet in Boston, May 1, compared Horatius with Funston, pointing out that Horatius swam the Tiber to get away from the foe, whereas Funston swims rivers to get at them.

The following summary of the principal events of General Funston's career is gleaned from accounts given in the *New York Sun*, *World*, and *Tribune*:

From his boyhood days Funston has been a fighter. He was born in Ohio in 1866, but his father, E. H. Funston, soon moved to Kansas, where he became a Congressman and was known as "Foghorn" Funston. His first public appearance was made when he was about sixteen, at a political meeting at Fort Scott, Kans., held to oppose his father's candidacy. After all the speaking was over and "Foghorn" Funston had been pretty well torn to pieces, the boy took the stage and began telling funny stories about his father. These led to other and more favorable remarks about him, the howls of the opposition subsided, and by the time the young fellow finished, it was a Funston audience.

Soon afterward he thought it would be a fine thing to go to West Point. His father had at his disposal, subject to competitive examination, a cadetship, and Fred, after filling his mind with United States history, and practising marksmanship and sword-exercise for months, went into the examination, confident of success. A young man named Charles Crawford, however, with less confidence but more knowledge, carried off the honors and the appointment. Crawford is now a lieutenant in the 21st Infantry and is on his way across the Pacific to Manila. It is possible that his regiment may be assigned to General Funston's brigade.

At eighteen Funston entered the Kansas State University, where he was a classmate of William Henry White, who made himself famous during the last Presidential campaign by the inquiry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" White led the wrong end of the class in scholarship, with Funston a close rival. White tells the following story of the young fellow's college days:

"He is not afraid of anything that can walk. Once the town's 'bad coon' tried to run over Funston. The darkey weighed pretty nearly two hundred pounds and was a 'scrapper' with a razor record. Funston was five feet three and weighed about ninety-five. He 'bluffed' the colored brother to a 'standstill' and went for a warrant, and marched the boss bully through the main streets of Lawrence at the point of a gun."

Owing to difficulties which he experienced with some of the text-books he didn't graduate, but in 1887 became city editor of the Fort Smith *Tribune*, a staunch upholder of the local Democracy. A few days before the election the editor-in-chief went away, leaving the paper in Funston's hands. Funston promptly changed it into a Republican sheet, whereupon the citizens of the town burned down the office, telegraphed for the absent editor, and threatened to tar and feather Funston if he did not leave the place at once. Funston decided to accept neither alternative, and walked around calmly until the town became too quiet to be interesting to one of his disposition, when he departed in disgust.

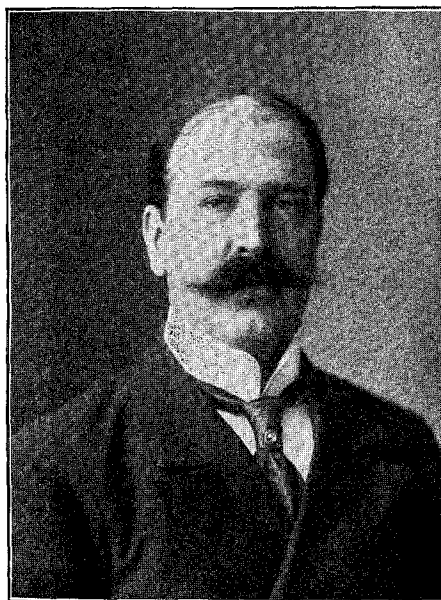
His next appearance was as a conductor on the Santa Fé road. One day a cowboy full of rum became rampageous in his car and lying down on his back in the aisle began to shoot holes in the ceiling. The little conductor kicked the revolver out of his hand, yanked him along the aisle and threw him off the back platform. The cowboy got up and hurled a piece of ballast, which broke an end window, then started and ran down the track, with Funston in hot pursuit, flinging ballast as he ran, until the fugitive distanced him. By the time he got

back to his train, sweating and breathless, half an hour had been dropped on the schedule. The superintendent investigated the cause of the delay, and issued an order that conductors should not chase cowboys after throwing them off the trains. Whether because of this restriction or for other causes the young man soon left the railroad's employ and cast about for something else to do. The chance came in a government scientific expedition to Dakota, followed by one to Death Valley, in Nevada and Southern California, where the temperature ranges above 90° Fahrenheit all the year round. After coming back from Death Valley Funston went to Alaska, working for the Government collecting botanical specimens. After fifteen months he returned home and equipped himself for another expedition which to-day is a record-breaker for all Alaskan travelers.

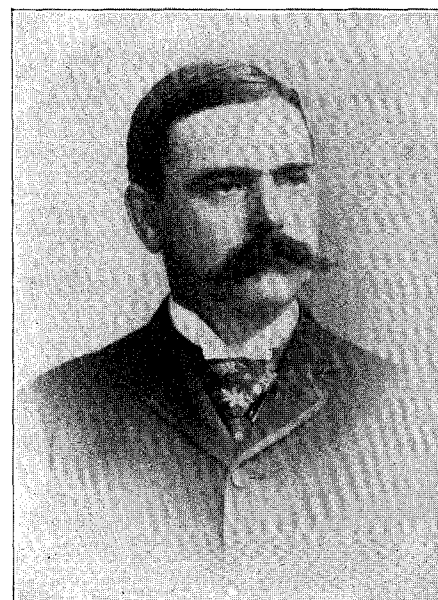
After many adventures he reached Rampart House, an abandoned trading post on the Porcupine River. There he and a missionary started to spend the Arctic winter. The monotony of the thing palled on Funston, and with a single Indian he started for a walk to the Arctic Ocean. Funston and the Indian got lost. One day they came across a party of Indians going to a whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean. Funston and his Indian joined the party and came up to the fleet, which was frozen in the ice, where he told the news of the Presidential nomination in 1892 and of the election of Cleveland. He started back to Rampart House and got there just as the morning of spring was dawning. He had made a journey of nine hundred miles in the dead night of an Arctic winter. Peary's famous journey in Greenland was only four hundred miles, and it was made in the light of midsummer. Leaving Rampart House he went down the Porcupine River and on down the Yukon to its mouth alone in an open boat, a journey of over a thousand miles. He made his report, quit the Government service, and went to Central America, where he tried to establish a coffee plantation and failed.

Then he appeared in the Cuban army, where he served under Garcia, enlisting as a private and coming out as a lieutenant-colonel and chief of artillery in the division of the army led by Garcia. His rank is higher than that of any other American officer in the Cuban revolution.

Soon after his enlistment Funston became second in command of artillery under Osgood, the famous Cornell and Princeton football half-back. He made a record for bravery at Guimaro, in October, 1896, where his chief was killed, and he took command. At the head of his artillerymen and with a dynamite bomb in his hand he charged the Spanish works, in the assault which terminated in their surrender. At Bayamo he became a cavalry officer temporarily, because there was more for cavalry than for artillery to do there, and was shot three times, but such was his endurance and physique that he was ready for more fighting in a short time. At Las Tunas he managed the Cuban dynamite guns which wrought such havoc among the Spanish troops, and was again



HERBERT W. BOWEN, OF NEW YORK.
Appointed Minister to Persia in place of William P. Lord, who declined.



JAMES P. TALIAFERRO (DEM.),
United States Senator from Florida.

wounded. At the same time his horse was shot and fell upon him, badly injuring his hips. Wounded as he was he hobbled to headquarters on learning that fifty prisoners, guerrillas who fought on the Spanish side, were to be executed, and begged for their lives. The petition was refused.

Enraged at the barbarity of the Cubans, Funston swore that he would never strike another blow in a cause that permitted such an outrage, and thereupon resigned his commission, having fought in twenty-two battles. With a letter from General Garcia ordering transportation to this country for him, he went to the coast and fell in with a number of Spaniards. As it didn't seem advisable to be found with papers signed by Garcia upon him, Funston ate the letter. It gave him indigestion, which added to the malaria and the effects of his wounds, left him in very bad condition when he landed here, the Spaniards having treated him well and put him aboard a ship. For three weeks he was in a hospital here and when he came out he weighed but ninety pounds.

Shortly after he had recovered his normal health and energy the war with Spain broke out and he offered his services. An opportunity was given him to go on General Miles's staff, but he chose rather to accept the command of the Twentieth Kansas, after he had failed of recognition in his project to raise a regiment of rough riders. It was a great disappointment to him that his regiment did not get to Cuba, but his chance came later when they were ordered to the Philippines. On the way there was a long wait in San Francisco, where Colonel Funston met, wooed, and married a young music teacher, all in two weeks, and she accompanied him to Manila, eluding the Government's order that the wives of the soldiers must remain in this country.

The newspapers comment on General Funston as follows:

"Greatness in Small Packages."—"No wonder the Filipinos, beholding the peerless valor of the American soldier, have realized the vanity of their struggle and sued for peace. All honor to Colonel Funston! He is 'little,' weighing less than one hundred pounds, but so was Napoleon little. He is 'red-headed,' but so was Cæsar. Greatness often comes in small packages, and the red head is the oriflamme of glorious victory in the Philippines."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

Privates Are Heroes, Too.—"And while it is true that the officers always receive the credit, it is none the less true that the loyal Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska boys who filled the ranks deserve their portion of the glory. They have waded rivers to their necks, pushed their way through jungles, and fought hidden foes for nearly a year. All this has been accomplished in a temperature that registered from 90° to 94° in the shade. That number of degrees means more at sea level in a tropical climate than they mean here. They mean that the muggy, steamy atmosphere is next to unbearable.

"Too much can not be said for the soldiers in the Philippines, whether they be privates, colonels, or generals. They are all Americans, and this explains it all."—*The Times (Ind.), Denver.*

Danger from "Fool Friends."—"We wish him in advance a safe deliverance from fool friends, fool papers, and fool politicians. By all accounts he is the most dashing, daredevil little wonder of a fighter that has come into view in this little swamp-and-thicket war of ours on the other side of the world. The people of his State are in the mood to 'kill him with kindness,' and they'll have plenty of outside help. The longer his return home is delayed the better."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

Bears a Charmed Life.—"He is the greatest daredevil in the army, and would rather fight than eat. I never saw a man who enjoyed fighting so much. He watched every chance for a scrap and never missed an opportunity. An incident at Caloocan shows his daring and courage. About half a company of Kansans were out on the skirmish line, when they came on a large body of Filipinos. They sought shelter as best they could, and sent back a man to warn Funston. He asked for two companies to go out to their aid, and I gave permission, but he really took three, and they all went upon a dead run with Funston in the lead.

"For fifteen minutes they had one of the hottest hand-to-hand fights in the war, for Funston simply charged those Filipinos as tho he had a regiment behind him. Funston lost eight men, but we counted thirty dead Filipinos and we saw them carrying off the wounded when they broke and fled. Funston had one of these

little scraps every few days, and he seemed to bear a charmed life, as he was never touched by a bullet."—*Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, Interview at Los Angeles, Cal.*

"What's the Matter with Kansas?"—"What's the matter with Kansas?' This celebrated question was answered so fully and clearly by a Kansas editor during the last Presidential campaign that under ordinary circumstances it would not be worth while to consider it further. But Kansas, by her accredited representatives on the fighting line, has recently been doing things in the Philippines that make a revision of the Kansan editor's answer necessary to bring it up to date.

"Contemplating the deeds of Colonel Funston and his men of the Twentieth Kansas, who swim rivers under fire when they can't otherwise get at the enemy quickly enough to suit them, we perceive that the Kansan, tho apt to be a 'poor benighted heathen' in things politico-economical, is a 'first-class fightin' man.'"—*The Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), Rochester.*

"Teddy's Spurs in Danger."—"Now that Governor Roosevelt has temporarily cut loose from Mars, the god of war, and donned the habiliments of a soldier of peace, there are strange rumors afloat that a new star has arisen in the field of reckless intrepidity, dashing martial courage, and unquenchable thirst for glory in the tented field.

"It is Funston now—Col. Fred Funston, of Kansas—who swims a river before breakfast, with his rifle in his teeth, and paves the way for another fearful onslaught on the Filipinos by American sharpshooters. Not once but thrice does Funston mock the galling fire of Aguinaldo's expert marksmen and swim to glory during the recent advances on the rapidly changing rebel headquarters. With an American flag in his cartridge belt and his clothes on the receding shore, it is Funston who appals the enemy by the sheer recklessness of his courage and sends them scattering to the bush, where they can take more leisurely aim.

"Does the American commander call for volunteers to scale a burning bridge and plant the American colors on the distant bank? It is Funston who is already half-way across without the formality of volunteering. Has one of Aguinaldo's twenty-odd capitals been captured and an advance guard for the forces of occupation is required to brave the skulking sharpshooters and plant the Stars and Stripes in the public square? It is Funston who dashes through the ranks of startled natives with a defiant yell, followed by his badly winded



From "Harper's Weekly." Copyright, 1899, by Harper & Brothers.
THE DUKE DE ARCOS,
The New Spanish Minister to the United States.

company. It is Funston himself who runs up the starry emblem on the deserted palace and waits for the band to come up.

"Funston's opportunities, like Roosevelt's, are thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, because he is always at the front. The Philippine campaign will probably be much longer drawn out than the one in Santiago province, so the Funston star is but rising. May it never set until the Kansas hero becomes tired of mere glory and concludes it is time to run for President."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

A Kansas View of Funston.—"One of the finest characteristics of heroes is modesty, and it was a striking proof of this quality in Col. Frederick Funston that when first asked by Governor Leedy if he would take command of the First Kansas regiment he hesitated to accept and stated to some of his friends that he questioned his ability to take raw recruits and make a fighting regiment of them. What he succeeded in doing with the magnificent raw material of the Kansas Twentieth is now history.

"The announcement from Washington that the President will give Colonel Funston a brigadier's commission for his extraordinary services in the Philippine campaign will be gratifying to the country, for not only Kansas but the entire Union claims the brilliant young colonel, and as the recognized hero of the Philippine campaign he is a national and not a state character.

"What Ney was to Napoleon Funston has been to Otis. He has been a shining mark for Filipino sharpshooters in every engagement. His leadership, fiery enthusiasm, and magnetism have made his regiment the flower of Otis's army. But his chief service in the campaign from first to last has been his remarkable readiness in every critical moment. Colonel Funston has called for volunteers and has volunteered himself more often for extra-hazardous service in the campaign than any commanding officer in American military annals. We believe that his continual participation in these risks, usually restricted to privates or non-commissioned officers, is without a parallel in the records of war.

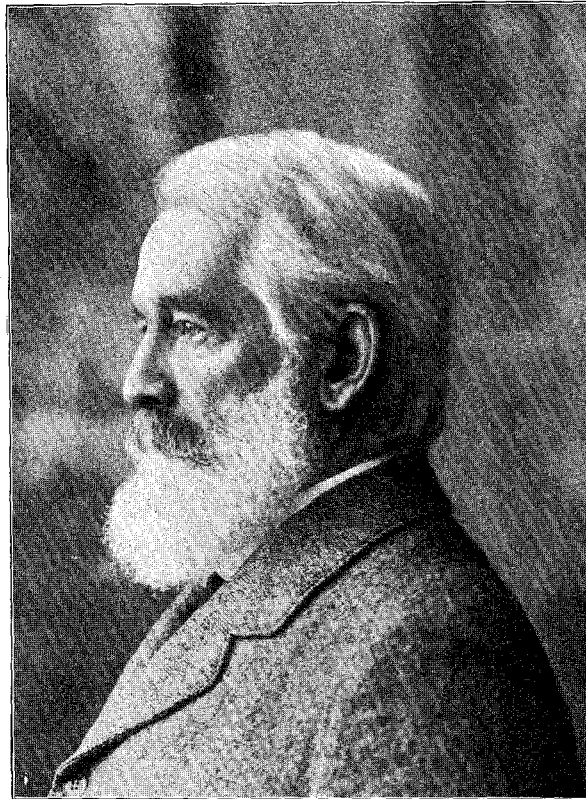
"Kansas will be specially gratified at the honor paid to Colonel Funston by Major-General Otis in yesterday's despatch, for it places the official seal on the record he has made from the beginning of this brilliant campaign to the end. Persons who have set Funston down as a daredevil will be undeceived by General Otis's despatch to the President. The commanding general attributes the success of his campaign largely not to the special heroism of Funston, but to his 'skill and determination.' This tribute to the Kansas colonel means that he keeps his head and is quick to see a possible advantage and to seize every military opportunity. This is the secret of Funston's many calls for volunteers for special services.

"When the Twentieth Kansas with its brilliant colonel at its head returns from its triumphs at the front, the State should meet it at Topeka and give the boys such a reception as their record warrants. They have gained imperishable laurels and have been an honor to the State and nation and no rewards the people of Kansas can give them will do justice to their deserts."—*The Capital (Rep.)*, Topeka.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC PAMPHLETS BARRED FROM THE MAILS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH sent an order to the postmaster at San Francisco on Tuesday, May 2, directing him to take out of the mails for Manila all copies of three pamphlets written by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialistic League. The three Atkinson pamphlets are two compilations under the titles, "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Hell of War and Its Penalties," in one document, and "Criminal Aggression: by Whom Committed?" in the second. These pamphlets are arguments against the policy of territorial expansion, and against war. All three have been presented in Senate debates, and hence have been printed in *The Congressional Record*. They are excluded from the Manila mails on the ground that they would tend to produce dissatisfaction and insubordination among the American troops there, encourage the natives who are in rebellion, and deter the neutral Filipinos from espousing the American cause. Mr. Atkinson

mailed his pamphlets on April 24 and 25 to Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Professor Worcester, Gen. H. G. Otis, General Lawton, General Miller, and J. P. Bass, correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*. Nothing was mailed to private soldiers. Mr. Atkinson wrote to Secretaries Alger and Gage, however, to get lists of the soldiers at Manila, in order that he might send copies of his pamphlets to them. He hoped, also, he said in an interview, to have his plan presented and discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet. This was done, but with the result that the Postmaster-General issued the order denying the use of the trans-



EDWARD ATKINSON.

Pacific mails to Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets. The postmaster at San Francisco intercepted several of the pamphlets addressed to Admiral Dewey and the others named above, on Wednesday, May 3.

Mr. Tyner, assistant attorney-general for the Post-Office Department, sent an order to the employees in the document-room at Washington, Thursday, May 4, not to fill orders for the Senate documents containing Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets, saying that their transmission through the domestic mails had also been forbidden. One member of Congress had ordered 12,000 copies, and other members had given large orders.

Many if not most of the papers approve of the Administration's course, some of the anti-expansion press not making objections. The more radical anti-expansion papers, however, see in it "the mailed hand of the rule of blood and iron being gradually disclosed," as the *Springfield Republican* expresses it, "which will next fall heavily upon freedom of speech within the old borders of the United States." Many papers consider Mr. Atkinson's influence too small for such serious treatment by the Federal Government.

When an interviewer asked Mr. Atkinson if his purposed distribution of his pamphlets among the soldiers at Manila might not produce insubordination, he replied:

"Yes; the kind of insubordination which I hope, with Tolstoy, will ere long pervade all armies, to the end that criminal aggression may be made impossible by the refusal of soldiers who think for themselves to carry out orders which are as abhorrent to them

as they are inconsistent with any moral, economic, or political principle."

The Postmaster-General, in an interview reported in the *New York Sun*, said:

"What would be thought of a government too weak or too impotent to protect itself against the attacks of persons like Atkinson? No worse case of sedition and treason occurred during the Civil War than that of this man, who attempts to stir up our soldiers, fighting for our country, to mutiny, advising them to cease fighting and to disobey the commands of their superior officers.

"Atkinson can circulate these documents in the United States all he likes, as they can do no harm here; but in the Philippines, where they might possibly incite some few soldiers to rioting or mutiny, they can not circulate through the mails. What would be thought by the world of a government which permits such documents to be circulated through its own agency? I believe the Government would have been justified long ago in arresting and prosecuting these men for treason."

MR. ATKINSON'S CRITICS.

"In the Name of Liberty, Treason!"—"Whatever may be thought of the judgment and motives of the Boston school of national slanderers, there can be no doubt as to the treasonable nature of their acts. Men who lend aid and comfort to the enemies of their country, with whom it is at war, are guilty of treason. When they proclaim that they do it in the name of Liberty, they emphasize their ignorance of the meaning of Liberty without palliating their crime."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Martial Law Governs the Case.—"There has been no seizure of pamphlets designed for distribution at home. The Philippines, however, are under the military régime. Only martial law prevails there, and under that arbitrary system the will of the Government is supreme. The Government has similarly absolute control over the army, with which it may do as it likes. Most certainly no agitator would be allowed to go from camp to camp, haranguing the soldiers and inciting them to mutiny or to withdraw their support from the army, nor can anybody be allowed to attempt the same purpose by means of printed addresses and pamphlets."—*The Spy (Rep.)*, Worcester.

Peace Promoter Causes Bloodshed.—"Edward Atkinson and others of his stripe succeeded in doing an immense amount of mischief before their campaign was checked. Not only did they industriously endeavor to stir up discontent among the American soldiers, but news of their operations reaching the Filipinos tended to inspire them with courage and to a more stubborn resistance than they would otherwise have made. Had it not been for the Atkinson junta the peace overtures now being made by Aguinaldo would have been proffered weeks ago. It is a fact susceptible of demonstration that agitators of the Atkinson stripe have been responsible for much unnecessary loss of life in the Philippines. It is not likely that any action will be taken by the Government, as Uncle Sam has always been inclined to leniency in such matters, but almost any other government on earth would have had a few of the Atkinsonians in jail before now."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Minneapolis.

Anti-Expansionists against Atkinson.—"Unquestionably Atkinson has made a very serious mistake if the pamphlets in question are of the character represented. It is an exceedingly grave matter to attempt to incite dissatisfaction among soldiers in the field facing an enemy. The Administration therefore has taken the proper course in not allowing the objectionable documents to be forwarded. Yet it may be doubted whether they could have done any harm. The brave and patriotic soldiers in the Philippines are not likely to be influenced by any appeals designed to incite them against their Government, and we have no doubt that they would have repudiated with most indignant scorn so palpable an insult to their loyalty and patriotism. They are as intelligent as they are valorous and know their duty.

"It is doubtless true that most of them would like to see a termination of hostilities, but while there is fighting to do they are ready to do it, and no amount of appeals of the Atkinson sort could incite them to any conduct prejudicial to their country. It is not stated whether the pamphlets were approved by the Anti-Imperialist League, but we are quite sure that Atkinson's course

will not be approved by anti-expansionists generally, who recognize the difference between criticizing the policy of the Government and tampering with the soldiers who are fighting its battles."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

A Home View of Mr. Atkinson.—"If the United States Government knew Edward Atkinson in the same way that we know him here in Boston, and knew him as well, it would lay its hand upon neither him nor his pamphlets save in the way of kindness. . . . Mr. Atkinson is known at home as a man of blameless life, who has conducted a moderate insurance business with reasonable success; who was gifted in the beginning with an intellect of unusual power, but has scattered so hopelessly that he has accomplished nothing. His quick apprehension and fluency of speech have tempted him to spread himself over fields too broad for a score of good men to cover effectively. His weakness has been to discuss dogmatically and with affected precision multitudes of subjects upon which his real touch has been purely superficial. . . . *The Journal* appeals to the United States Government to be lenient with our Mr. Atkinson. He is too old for punishment and not young enough for reformation. He would regard imprisonment in any cause to which he might be temporarily attached as the crowning glory of his life, but this fine old gentleman of seventy-two is neither a Vollandigham nor an Aaron Burr, and would be as much out of a place in a Federal jail as a baby on a battle-field. . . . We yield one point, however, to the Administration in its proposed treatment of Mr. Atkinson, whatever that treatment may be, and that is that even a child, however weak and innocent, ought not to be allowed to light matches where there is inflammable material."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CRITICS.

The Administration Wrong.—"The Administration is wise not to act on its reported belief that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who has been opposing the Government's doings in the Philippines, is guilty of treason and may be fined \$10,000 or be imprisoned for ten years, or both. The section of the revised statutes quoted in support of this belief applies to persons who give aid or comfort to rebels, but Mr. Atkinson has never communicated with the natives of the Philippines and they are not rebels. The present war has not been authorized by Congress, but was initiated by the President. As the Philippines have not been incorporated with the United States by Congress, the natives are not citizens and not in a position to rebel against the United States. Mr. Atkinson thinks the war unjust and unauthorized, and on that account urges volunteers in the Philippines not to reenlist. That certainly is within his right, just as it is within the right of the volunteers to decline to fight the natives after their present term of service expires. If Mr. Atkinson advised them not to fight while still in the service that would be different, but he has not done that. The present situation is abnormal. We are waging an unauthorized war against persons who resist the President's effort to make them fellow citizens. To do this the President is stretching his prerogatives to an extraordinary extent and at an immense cost to the public treasury."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Burn Atkinson at the Stake.—"Some time ago we urged that Aguinaldo (when captured) be boiled and his bones, after the English fashion, be distributed among his captors. Now we have another case demanding immediate attention. Better, we have the miscreant where we can lay our hands on him. We refer to Benedict Arnold Atkinson. A night's meditation on the subject satisfies us that he should be burned at the stake. We do not think his body should be mutilated before death, according to Georgia fashion, for he is a Caucasian. Let it be done July 4 on Boston Common, with Alger sitting on a throne in high state, and let B. A. A.'s cries and perhaps treasonable last words be drowned by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by a chorus of imperialists. That would be a fitting lesson to all reasonably disposed, and show that we have advanced in our punishment for treason since the days of Jeff Davis."—*The Record*, Boston.

Are the Soldiers Weak-Minded?—"But is it not a reflection upon the patriotism and manhood of the volunteers to say that they could be influenced to mutiny by having literature placed in their hands? Are they so weak and uncertain as all that? Must

they be denied access to current news, and must current event be 'dressed up' before the volunteers are permitted to know of them? . . . If they were thinking human beings, believing they had certain well-defined rights as citizens before they rushed off to the defense of the nation, they should disabuse their minds of the absurd notion that they are not now merely cogs in the imperialistic wheel, and being cogs, it would be treason to suggest anything but abject obedience to the man who turns the crank of the wheel."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Kansas City.

President Must Answer for This.—"The American conqueror is the only conqueror who has to let the army vote on his own conduct. In Russia or Germany or British India, the proposal to allow the soldiers to pass at the polls upon the object or causes or manner of conducting the campaign would excite shouts of laughter; but to this humiliation the great McKinley has to submit next year. The army in the Philippines and in Cuba and in Puerto Rico will have the right to say what it thinks of him, not only as President of the United States, but as a slaughterer of foreigners who have never injured him and owe him no allegiance. In making up their minds about him, the soldiers are entitled to see not only what Dr. Lyman Abbott and President Seth Low say about him, but what Edward Atkinson, William James, Senator Hoar, J. Laurence Laughlin, and Edwin Burritt Smith say about him. What they say is not complimentary; it is humiliating for a first-class conqueror to have to listen to, but it is the law, revered McKinley. If you do not like this sort of thing, you should not have taken the place."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

CONSTITUTION AND THE "OPEN DOOR."—II.

THE power of Congress to enact a separate tariff for the Philippines has been made the subject of two legal discussions, both founded on Supreme-Court decisions; but reaching conclusions diametrically opposite. The first of these, by Mr. Benjamin S. Dean, arguing that Congress can not give the Philippines a tariff different from our own, was presented in these columns April 22. Mr. Dean, it will be remembered, quoted the clause of the Constitution which says that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and held that this clause gives the Philippines the Dingley tariff, or makes the "open-door" policy there unconstitutional unless this country also has free trade. The other view was argued before the New York State Bar Association in January by Mr. Charles A. Gardiner of the New York bar, and his address appears in the March and April number of *The American Law Review*. Mr. Gardiner bases his argument on the claim that the Constitution has no force in the Philippines until Congress so decrees. In other words, the annexed territory is under the absolute rule of Congress until Congress extends our Constitution and laws to cover it. Mr. Gardiner says:

"Organized territories" are portions of the public domain over which Congress has extended our Constitution and laws, and has established a system of organized local government; such as Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.¹ "Unorganized territories" possess no organized local government, are usually not subject to our Constitution and laws, and are ruled directly by Congress. Such are Alaska and the Indian Territory. . . .

"Congress has the same power over its public domain as over any other *property* belonging to the United States."² "This power," said the Supreme Court, "is vested in Congress without limitation, and has been considered the foundation upon which territorial governments rest."³ The Supreme Court early announced the comprehensive principle that "territories are not organized under the Constitution nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law, but are the creations exclusively of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control."⁴ Chief Justice Waite, sustaining this power of Congress, said: "All territory within the jurisdiction of the United States not included in any State must necessarily be governed by or under the authority of Congress. . . . It has full and complete legislative authority over the people of the territories and all the departments of the territorial governments."⁵

In a later case the court decided that "In ordaining government for the territories, all the discretion which belongs to legislative power is vested in Congress."¹ "The power of Congress over the territories is general and plenary," said Mr. Justice Bradley.² And the court, summarizing the whole matter, announced this opinion through Mr. Justice Brewer: "A territory is a political community, organized by Congress, all whose powers are created by Congress, and all whose acts are subject to congressional supervision."³

Mr. Dean's argument was based principally upon the Dred Scott decision, in which Chief Justice Taney said:

"There is certainly no power given by the Constitution to the federal Government to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way except by the admission of new States. That power is plainly given. . . . It has been held to authorize the acquisition of territory not fit for admission at the time, but to be admitted. . . . It is acquired to become a State and not to be held as a colony."

Mr. Gardiner attacks this decision. He says:

"The Dred Scott decision has never been judicially reiterated. No court ever concurred in it. It precipitated the Civil War; it is stamped with the bad eminence of *ante-bellum* conflicts. . . .

"The decision is either law or not law. It can not be valid as to colonies, a secondary consideration, and invalid as to slavery, a primary issue. It must stand or fall as a whole. Hence we have this dilemma. If to-day the Dred Scott decision is law, then the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are not law; the results of the rebellion are nullified; the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; slavery can be maintained in all our Territories; and the negro has no 'rights which the white man is bound to respect.'⁴ This dilemma has been overlooked.

"The major premise of Judge Taney's argument against colonies is that our *sole* authority to acquire territory is derived from the power to admit States. That proposition has never been accepted by any other judge or court. On the contrary, unanimous benches have declared our right to acquire territory, irrespective of its *status*, and irrespective also of any franchise of statehood, as a primary attribute of sovereignty and as a corollary of the war and treaty powers. Judge Taney's major premise has been specifically overruled three times.⁵ The Supreme Court having held it utterly fallacious, all his arguments fall with it. His conclusion, therefore, that we can not hold territories *per se* falls also, and is as dead to the American people as the Stamp Act or statutes against witchcraft.

¹ 114 U. S., 44.
⁴ 19 How., 407.

² 136 U. S., 42.

³ 139 U. S., 446.

⁵ 16 Wall., 434; 136 U. S., 42; 13 U. S., 212.



OH! WHAT A SNAP!

Grover Cleveland has been appointed professor of general politics in the Princeton University.—*Evening Tribune*, Minneapolis.

¹ Rev. Stat., Secs. 1839-95.

² 29 Fed. R., 205; 14 Pet., 537; 78 Wall., 319; 136 U. S., 42.

³ 14 Pet., 537.

⁴ 19 How., 242.

⁵ 101 U. S., 132.

"The utter futility of the declaration should be observed. It is without practical value. What right had the court to make it? What jurisdiction had it over the subject? Can an injunction restrain the Senate? Can the President be enjoined? How will the Supreme Court prohibit this sovereign nation from extending its sovereignty over conquered territory? The error is fundamental. Judge Taney's decision was intended to and did encroach upon the political power of the Government. He had no authority to do so. His decision *pro tanto*, judged even by his own clear and logical utterances in other cases, was not law when uttered and is not law to-day.

"An exhaustive investigation of the writings and speeches of the founders of our Government, and a scrutiny of the proceedings attending our acquisition of the Northwest, Louisiana, and Florida Territories, establish beyond dispute the historic inaccuracy of Judge Taney's assertion that it was intended to impress a trust or franchise of statehood upon all newly acquired territory."

Having thus disposed of Chief Justice Taney's decision, Mr. Gardiner comes back to his proposition that Congress can enact any laws it pleases for our new possessions:

"In an early case Chief Justice Marshall decided that territory annexed did not *ipso facto* derive rights from the Constitution. Its only rights, he said, were those 'stipulated in the treaty,' or granted by 'its new master.'¹ Mr. Justice Nelson in a subsequent case suggested a potent reason therefor. Territories 'are not,' he said, 'organized under the Constitution.' 'They are the creations exclusively of the legislative department of the Government, and subject to its supervision and control.'² If territories are neither created, nor organized, nor supervised, under authority of the Constitution, how can it be urged that they acquire rights from the Constitution *ex proprio vigore*? Consider also the remarks of Mr. Justice Bradley: 'The extent of the power thus granted (to Territories) depends entirely upon the organic act of Congress in each case, and it is at all times subject to such alterations as Congress may see fit to adopt.'³ Also the words of Mr. Justice Brewer: 'A territory is a political community organized by Congress, *all* whose powers are created by Congress, and *all* whose acts are subject to congressional supervision.'⁴ If *all* territorial rights and powers are created by Congress, then none is created by the Constitution; if *all* are subject to alteration and supervision by Congress, then none is fixed and unalterable by virtue of the Constitution."

These considerations bring Mr. Gardiner to the question of the tariff:

"How will tariff regulations become operative? There is no provision in the treaty; hence that document does not apply. The Constitution and statutes do not operate *ex proprio vigore*; hence they do not apply. We find ourselves again relegated to Congress. If it makes operative the Constitution and Dingley tariff, they will be operative—otherwise not. If it enacts new tariff laws, those laws will prevail. If, however, Congress ratifies the treaty and does nothing more, leaving the adjustment of tariffs to the President as a war power, such course is equally within congressional discretion.

"These principles have been applied on several occasions in our history. Louisiana was ceded in 1803; Orleans Territory was organized therefrom in 1804; and in 1812 it was admitted as the State of Louisiana. Our tariff imposed a lower duty by twenty-five per cent. on goods imported in American than in foreign bottoms. The Louisiana treaty gave a similar reduction to French and Spanish merchantmen trading in New Orleans, thus establishing lower duties there on French and Spanish imports by twenty-five per cent. than elsewhere in the Union. For eight years the Territory of Orleans had an essentially different tariff system from the rest of the United States.

"Florida was ceded to us in 1819. After we had taken possession, it was decided by the Treasury Department that goods imported from Florida, before Congress had made our laws operative therein, were liable to duty. 'That is,' said Chief Justice Taney, 'altho Florida had by cession actually become a part of the United States, and was in our possession, yet under our revenue laws, its ports must be regarded as foreign until they are established as domestic by act of Congress.'⁵

"A separate tariff may be provided for the new Territory by the simple means of continuing the present military governments. Their ports may thus remain foreign for tariff purposes;¹ they may levy a tariff on imports from us, and their goods continue to be subject to our import duties. As the Supreme Court specifically decided relative to the provisional governments of the South, such governments can 'prescribe the revenues to be paid and apply them to their own use or otherwise.'² And these governments, as we have seen, may continue indefinitely, and be terminated only in Congressional discretion.³

"New territory, therefore, may be acquired without becoming subject to the tariff provisions of our Constitution and laws. Sugar from Cuba and Hawaii, tobacco from Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the products of the Philippines and Ladrones will not be admitted duty free, unless Congress so determines. Hence the vast sums invested in our sugar and tobacco industries need not be imperiled, nor need colonial imports reduce our customs revenue or disturb our economic status.

"But when Congress makes 'rules and regulations' for the new Territory, what then? If it should extend our Constitution and laws over the islands, free trade would then, as now, prevail within all our borders, and theoretically the Dingley tariff between us and the rest of the world. The uniform-tariff clause of the Constitution being operative, Congress would have no more authority to admit English goods free at Manila than at New York or Philadelphia. It must not be forgotten, however, that such action, while conclusive within our boundaries, is not final in our international relations. The President and Senate have under the Constitution unlimited power to make trade treaties. If we are not prepared to adopt free trade in its entirety, we must continue in the future as in the past to regulate our open doors by treaty and not by statute. As matter of fact there has been no uniformity of tariff with foreign nations since our Government began. The 'favored-nation' clause has not prevented trade treaties, for nations have uniformly ignored the clause in their trade wars. A trade war now exists between the United States and every European nation in the Orient except England. If England permits us to trade in China and India, the treaty-making power of our Government can permit England to trade in the Philippines; if other European powers exclude us from their Asiatic ports, our treaty-making power, by refusing discriminating tariffs, can practically exclude them from the Philippines. There is no constitutional objection to giving Spain the preferential duties provided in Article IV. of the pending treaty; and, if policy dictates, the President and Senate can extend similar discriminations to our trade allies, and refuse them to nations waging a tariff war against us."

¹ 9 How., 615.

² 20 Wall., 390.

³ 16 How., 164.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COGHLAN did not write for the magazines, anyhow.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

HAVING insisted upon making the platform, Mr. Bryan can't complain if he is left to create the accompanying party.—*The News, Detroit.*

WONDER if "Hamlet" had any reference to embalmed beef when he spoke of "the baked meats of the funeral?"—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

JUST AS GOOD.—Yeast: "Did you ever take any of those mud-baths?" Crimsonbeak: "Well, I ran for office once."—*The Statesman, Yonkers.*

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.—There is apparently no room for doubt that the genuine Jeffersonian Democrat has "ate his tag."—*The Pioneer Press, St Paul.*

AGUINALDO has proved his right to be considered the captain of the Philippine ship of state by demonstrating his ability as a skipper.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

POSSIBLE MOTIVE.—It has been suggested that Nero perhaps fiddled while Rome was burning with the idea of giving the affair the color of a sacred concert, thus forestalling police interference.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"WHAT position will you take in this campaign?" asked the statesman. "Well," replied the practical politician, "to tell the truth, I'd be willing to take almost any that happens to be vacant."—*The Star, Washington.*

A NEW RATING.—"I see," said the visitor to the commercial company's office, "that you have a new rating in your new reference book. Some men are marked 'U. S. S.'" "Yes," said the manager, "money comes in so fast these days that we have run out of ratings above 'A. 1.' We now indicate those who are rich enough to go to the United States Senate."—*Puck, New York.*

¹ 1 Pet., 542.

² 9 How., 252.

³ 18 Wall., 319.

⁴ 139 U. S., 446.

⁵ How., 617.

LETTERS AND ART.

IRVING IN "ROBESPIERRE."

THE recent return of Sir Henry Irving to the stage in Sardou's new play, "Robespierre," at the Lyceum Theater, London, has proved the occasion not only of a display of enthusiastic greeting to the great actor, but of divergent criticism of the drama. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the play,



SIR HENRY IRVING AS ROBESPIERRE AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

while containing elements of considerable merit, falls far short of greatness, and that its successful production is the result very largely of the great personal popularity of Irving himself. A writer in the *English Outlook* (April 22) thus gives his impressions of the first performance:

"'Robespierre' is in no wise a great play, but M. Sardou had done well by the occasion. The Lyceum demands a series of striking pictures, and these he has prepared. The leading rôle is not a fine part, but it is such a part as Sir Henry Irving's remarkable talent and his 'magnetism,' which is indisputable, have always rendered at once most popular and most impressive. People have sometimes differed in their appreciation of Sir Henry's tragedy. No one has doubted that he is 'a great flamboyant'; in that admirable form of art which is melodrama, a master far beyond rivals. Now a piece which gives us Sir Henry as Matthias & Co., 'only better,' with ghosts and circumstances more striking and remarkable than in those earlier favorites; a character drawn picturesque and flamboyant as Sir Henry's own personality—for so is M. Sardou's 'Robespierre' conceived—with opportunities of terrifying and again of touching by dignity and tenderness—such a piece is designed for the artist whom we all know and heartily admire, and is never in any risk of failure. M. Sardou has apologized for the scant chances he has given Miss Terry. For that matter he has given no great chance to Sir Henry Irving, but he has kept him on safe, because on popular, ground."

The plot of the drama is thus summed up by the critic.

"*Robespierre's* son and his mother have been in the prison of Port Libre. We have seen the condemned practising for the guillotine, tending one another's children, and going when their

turn comes to the tumbril, shrieking sometimes, or with dignity and quiet like well-bred men and ladies. We have seen the Fête of the Supreme Being, *Robespierre* insulted by his son, the son arrested and at length recognized by his father. Act IV. finds *Robespierre* with *Clarissa*. She has been rescued, but the boy has gone. Father and mother stand by the window. Below the tumbrils are passing amid a roar from the crowd. What if *Olivier* is in that procession? First one tumbril. He's not there! Then another—Oh that's he—no! Then the third tumbril and a final convulsion, the mother praying, the father vowing in an agony that he will save his boy at any cost. Then the tumbril passes and—'Thank God; it's only women!' M. Sardou has broken the coil and must now pack off his *Robespierre* to prison to look for his boy there, and to show off Sir Henry's peculiar talent in a scene—terrifying and only in the very least degree absurd—with the specters of the Queen and all the victims of the Revolution. Pale and silent the shades advance on *Robespierre*—perpetually moving in a light between green and silver, and unmoved to wrath and menace, bowing with admirable grace and dignity when the Incorruptible asks if the word they would speak is murderer. From this strange scene, illustrated by Sir Henry with all his uncanny glamour, we pass at once to the downfall of the National Convention. And—the *via dolorosa* being omitted—this *Robespierre* falls, dramatically enough, by his own pistol."

A writer in *The Academy* who was present on the first night gives this curious picture of British theater audiences:

"The stolidity of the English! It is real enough. I spent half an hour last night in the gallery of the Lyceum Theater. The audience was dense and devout. A man standing at my side



VICTORIEN SARDOU, THE AUTHOR OF "ROBESPIERRE."

appeared to be hanging by his chin to a wooden partition. And yet he could not see the stage! It was the terrible prison scene that I looked down upon over hats and heads solid as a pine-wood on a hill that one has surmounted. A hushed pine-wood it was; and as the guillotine roll-call proceeded every eye was set on those terrible and gallant partings. When the soldier gave his life for his married namesake—it being doubtful which was condemned—I felt the cheer coming, and it came. When the mother of that golden-haired child was torn away, with her pitiful promise to 'come back,' the pine-wood did not breathe. A girl at my side wept quietly. Many were weeping. All submitted to the spell of this scene of death and sacrifice.

"The astonishing thing was that when the act was over there was only a quick sigh, a momentary whisper, a wind that was

and was not. Then I saw men deep in *The Evening News*. The girl who had wept said that she 'met Sally in Sloane-street last Thursday night.' The gallery attendant shouted 'Orders, gents!' He had not the wit to say 'citizens.' And the counter in the bar, at the back of the gallery, was wet with beer."

The Illustrated London News finds the chief merit of the play to consist in the splendid opportunity which it has furnished Irving for a picturesque and striking rôle, and adds that the Fête of the Supreme Being, as given at the Lyceum, surpasses even the traditions of that theater of gorgeous spectacles and skilfully prepared stage settings. The London *Sketch* is less critical and more enthusiastic in its praise of the play.

A GERMAN ESTIMATE OF KIPLING.

HERR F. GRATZ, a critic of much penetration and sound judgment, has contributed one of the most systematic critiques upon Kipling that have yet appeared. Herr Gratz is not disposed to follow the extreme Kiplingites in a blind admiration of whatever proceeds from the Anglo-Indian's pen; neither is he a one-sided and prejudiced detractor. Perhaps because he views Kipling's claims to a permanent place in the pantheon of universal literature from an international, or rather from a non-Anglo-Saxon, standpoint, his judgments are the more interesting and possibly approach the more closely to what the ultimate verdict of the world will be.

Herr Gratz first tries to account for the vast audience which Kipling's writings have found within the short space of twelve or fourteen years. He finds a partial explanation of this in Kipling's immense talent for narration and in his originality, as shown in his choice of material and his method of presentation. In this originality lies the chief charm of his writings, and from it we are best able to form an estimate of his characteristic merits. Another powerful influence in his favor has been his Indian life and experience. Had Kipling remained in England, Herr Gratz thinks that it is doubtful whether with all his abounding energy and power of productiveness he would have made the almost immediate success he did. With respect to Kipling's unique literary field and also to the ability to make the most of it which his virile power of realistic description gave him, Herr Gratz (in *Englische Studien*, translated for the April number of *The Living Age*) writes as follows:

"Nature has endowed him with warm sympathy for this land [India] and its inhabitants; and in these intimate relations with his environment lies the secret of his powerful realism, which has riveted the gaze of the public for a long time on his pictures exclusively, and has made all others appear colorless beside them. Kipling holds the key to the hearts of the worst and lowest men—the British soldier, the native, and the outcast; for he delights in their manner of life, he loves to pass days in the barrack-room, in the opium-shops of Johore, or in the huts of the hill-country; and the vivid impressions which he receives of the outer and inner life of these men he sketches on the spot, as it were, without attempting to lend to the picture a deliberately artistic value. The characteristic mark of all his writings is, therefore, an astonishing intimacy with the habits and experiences of individual persons which were known to the Englishman not in their individuality, but only as men with certain virtues and vices."

The writer finds as another reason for Kipling's success his selection of the British soldier as his chief type, of whom he is, tho in a much higher artistic sense, the "Captain Marryat" on land.

The writer believes Kipling to be the superior of Stevenson as a literary artist, and upholds his opinion as follows:

"Kipling has the advantage over Stevenson, because his observations are more deeply rooted in life, and because his method of presentation is more natural; as we see, for example, in 'Treasure Island,' 'The Wrecker,' or 'The Ebb Tide.' Everything that

expresses energy has the greatest attraction for Kipling, showing his own youthful, strong nature; and therefore his strength lies in the faithful presentation of primitive characters. Kipling does not conceal any of the failings of his characters, nor does he throw a veil over their moral degeneracy. On the contrary, the ugliness of actuality seems more characteristic and therefore more attractive. He quite intentionally disdains every attempt to seek for poetry for art's sake amid inartistic reality. . . . The decisive appearance of Kipling has convinced the English people how abstractly and untruthfully their authors write, in spite of a Dickens; and how the greater number of them make the mistake of presenting 'what is beautiful in nature, noble in man, pure and chaste in woman's heart,' but fall into the error of overlooking the beautiful in the actual. The picture which Kipling draws of Anglo-Indian life is so full of filth and roughness that it can be presented only by an artist who despises the truth of the beautiful as such. . . . Indeed, Kipling himself says that it is his aim to light up 'the dirty corner' of the room; but we can not know this small part, even by the most circumstantial description, if no light is shed on the rest of the chamber. As Mr. Barrie says, there is a lack of perspective. If an artist wishes to represent a human hand, however artistic his work, it would be incomplete if we had not the body to which it belongs for comparison. The remark of the artist that the hand alone is not the whole figure is as little satisfying as Kipling's declaration that the dirty corner is not the whole room. Kipling, like a very modern young man, is quite at home in the narrow circle which he has chosen for himself; and since he has honesty and talent enough, he is successful within his limits in giving a most minute and detailed picture of this section. Unfortunately, Kipling has been too consistently faithful to his aim of regarding the dirty corner before other considerations."

Yet Kipling is to be commended for his bold determination to convince the world that even in the coarsest of men there still lurks the primal human element that should make us see in them our kin; and a world that can laugh or hold its breath over the words and deeds of a Mulvaney and an Ortheris is the better prepared to understand and sympathize with the important section of civilized life which swarms in every city and crowds even to the doorsteps of an artificial, fastidious, and privileged class. Perhaps in this important work of extending human sympathy, Kipling may prove a great unifier. Says the writer:

"The brutality of soldiers and officers in India doubtless stands out strongly in Kipling's stories. Has the author gone beyond the truth? The error is perhaps only in the great clearness with which the nature of that brutality is shown. In all men there still lurks something of the brute; more in some, less in others. Never before in English literature has any one so boldly sought to convince us that even rough men are yet so far removed from the brute that it can live familiarly with them. Kipling tells frivolous adventures, and yet we listen to him as if they were heroic deeds, which we should have liked to experience. He carouses with his soldiers and laughs at their jests, and while we know them to be rough we share his pleasures in them. . . . Kipling by his candor has done a good work, in so far as the Englishman is in the habit of ignoring the existence of vice even when he sees it with his own eyes; as he, on the other hand, makes the stupid blunder of overlooking virtue when he meets it. That he takes account of English prudery at the expense of naturalness is as praiseworthy as the fact that his naturalness has a gross rawness that is blameworthy. It is true that he does not pay full tribute to chastity; it is untrue that he is ever vulgar."

An author's ability to understand and depict woman's nature and love is one important indication of his claims to real greatness; and the absence of it at least indicates that such a writer is deficient in his grasp of what may well be said to be the central fact of life. With regard to Kipling's attitude toward this subject, Herr Gratz says:

"In the portrayal of noble feminine figures, both Meredith and, of earlier authors, George Eliot, are far superior, while Stevenson betrays a timidity at the introduction of women, and can never manage to be quite just to their characters. The reason why women with tender feelings are so seldom found in Kipling's

stories is for the most part because he has never had the fortune to know them in his circle, and has never felt a genuine inclination for a sensitive woman. 'Have ye iver fallen in love, Sorr?' Mulvaney asks him in 'The Courting of Dinah Shadd.' When so addressed he answered nothing, but 'preserved the silence of the damned'; and his silence is rightly interpreted in the added words: 'Thin I will assume that ye have not.'

A powerful element in any author's success is his style. In this respect, Herr Gratz thinks, Kipling possesses much advantage over most of his predecessors and contemporaries in English fiction. Scott, for instance, goes too much into detail in his descriptions of nature and in his portraits. Dickens tries his reader's patience by long talks on difficult problems. Stevenson, while the possessor of a pure and beautiful diction, is yet too ornate, and thus distracts attention from the theme to the external adornments. With Kipling, on the contrary, a substantive and a verb are often enough to make a scene stand out, like a bold silhouette, before the mind's eye. The writer goes on to say:

"If an adjective is used, it has the power to give the color necessary to the individuality of the object. As he says in 'A Song of the English,'

'Through the naked words and mean
May you see the truth between.'

It is his aim to so clearly mirror received impressions that the effect is felt by the reader as forcibly as by himself. And in fact he unites an admirable gift of observation with extraordinary skill in presenting the picture with such clearness that every feature of the original is contained in it. Yet he does not lose himself in details which obliterate the character of the thing. His English contemporaries will mention every tree, every stone, almost every blade of grass, to present a landscape."

Nevertheless, Kipling has some serious faults of style. Upon this point the essayist says:

"We meet with frequent telegram-like, short, broken-off sentences, from which the subject or predicate is lacking. It is hard to see any advantage in such sentences as 'Sometimes more,' 'But nothing else,' etc., which hardly deserve the name of sentences; and to praise the author for such things by naming him 'the ungrammatical Byron' is nonsense. Just as disturbing are the scattered, short remarks which contain raw, unripe judgments, as 'This is wrong,' 'India is the one place in the world where a man can do as he pleases,' etc. . . . Wherever the British soldier or children speak, the broken style is especially fitting; but in many sketches in 'Plain Tales' a long succession of short sentences becomes unbeautiful, and a great number of similar beginnings, the same noun or pronoun, adds an unlovely uniformity. It is different in the longer stories. In the beautiful and somewhat long stories in 'Life's Handicap,' 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' 'The Man Who Was,' or in 'The Man Who Would Be King'—in short, in all which are noteworthy because of their content and artistic worth—the style is flowing, simple, and original."

The writer sums up Kipling's chief merits and his claims to remembrance as follows:

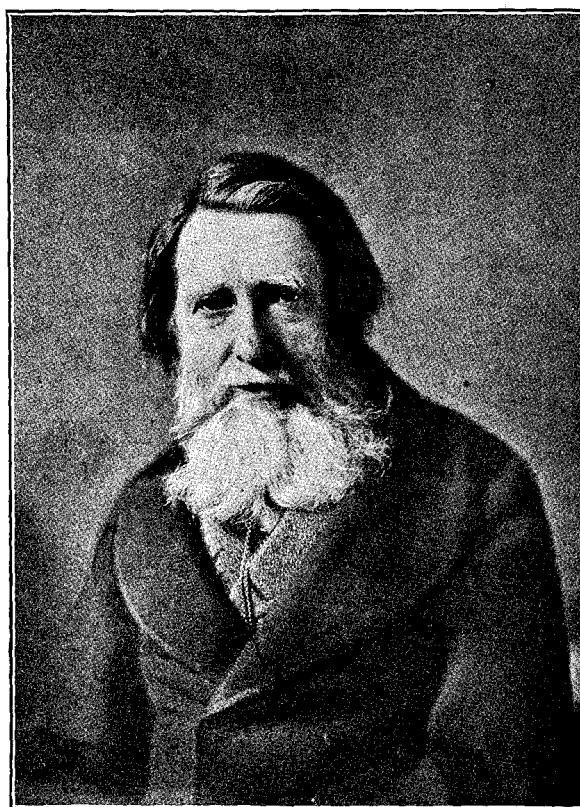
"Whether Kipling will win an enduring position in the history of English literature can not be decided with certainty. But his undoubted merit is that, unlike any of the modern English novelists, he writes powerfully and unaffectedly, free from all conventional and traditional influences, and is endowed with conspicuous narrative talent. He succeeds everywhere in giving the characteristic side of life, which he has learned in the most varied of homes and on long journeys in different parts of the world; and in putting old things in a new light; for he has sharp eyes to see, understanding to reflect, and conscience to prevent him from disfiguring anything. If his conception of life seems somewhat superficial, and if rash judgments show too strong self-consciousness at times, we may count it to his youth. Without doubt it is a great feat for an Englishman, who does homage to the words, 'The pleasant is permitted,' to act freely and openly in life; and it is a still greater feat to honestly bring this into his writings. English literature thus possesses in Kipling the first naturalistic author, whom his people has received with almost unanimous ap-

plause in spite of the actual exclusion of the moral in his works; for the tone of his narrative is so naïve and poetic that even English sensibility can delight in it undisturbed. However exaggerated it would be to call Kipling a sun, a Phœbus, it would be equally unjustifiable to compare him to a meteor, which rises in flames and is then forever quenched in darkness. He is a star, which has been shining brightly for twelve years, and which is as yet in no wise near its setting."

RUSKIN AT EIGHTY.

APROPOS of Ruskin's eightieth birthday, which occurred recently, Mr. John Howard Whitehouse, of the Birmingham Ruskin Society, gives a pleasant account of his visit to the author's home upon that anniversary. Of some of the more interesting features of the interior he says:

"Mr. Ruskin's study is a long, comfortable, and in every way delightful room, with a superb view of the hills and lake. It is lined with books, of course—I did not see any room in which



JOHN RUSKIN.

there were not some—but it also contains many other objects of beauty and rare interest, including a collection of minerals and some paintings by Burne-Jones and Rossetti. Of all his treasures Mr. Ruskin probably prizes most dearly the manuscripts he possesses of several of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

"Next in interest to Mr. Ruskin's study is his bedroom. It is a small room, and in one corner is a simple little wooden bedstead, entirely devoid of any trimmings or ornamentation. One side of the room is covered with books. The other three are almost entirely covered with Turners, and it is these, of course, which give the chief interest to the room. There is probably no other room in the world which could show such a collection. Altho this is the master's favorite bedroom, he has not been using it recently, as, owing to the severity of the weather and the weakness naturally arising from his advanced age, it has been thought wiser for him to remain chiefly in another room, which he temporarily uses both as a sleeping and living room.

"It was in this room that we were introduced to him. He was seated in an armchair before a small table near the window, the sunbeams playing upon his venerable face. In his old age he presents a most impressive appearance, to which his long flowing beard adds not a little. With the exception of that beard, it ap-

peared to me that his face had undergone no material change since the days when he was a professor at Oxford. The lines were indeed more pronounced, the expression sadder, but it was still the face which had been painted many years before, with such admirable skill, by Professor Herkomer. As to Mr. Ruskin's physical condition, it would be idle to deny that he is very weak and frail, but mentally he is quite clear, and tho now unable to do any work whatever, he still takes a lively interest in the progress of the world."

Mr. Ruskin, it appears, is still able to enjoy the pleasures of both nature and literature. The writer continues:

"We learned at Brantwood some interesting facts respecting Mr. Ruskin's habits of recent years. Until a month or two ago he was able to get out every day when the weather was fine, sometimes taking slow walks, and sometimes going in a bath-chair. Of evenings it was his custom to read aloud some portion of one of Scott's novels, his love for which is so well known. He is now, for the most part, read to. 'Oliver Twist' was read to him not long ago, and altho familiar with it, the rereading of the book gave him much delight. The last work which has been read to him is Mr. C. E. Mathews's 'Annals of Mont Blanc.'

"In the closing years of his life, the master is perfectly happy. He gave expression to this fact on the morning of his birthday. He felt so happy that he wished to live on. He must have been touched beyond all words by the multitude of messages which were arriving at Brantwood from all parts of the world. Miss Kate Greenaway sent an exquisite sketch of a group of happy, joyous, dancing children, and one of the most touching greetings I saw was from an American lady, who sent eighty white flowers, bearing the inscription:

'Eighty flower sprays for eighty pure and lovely years.'

"It was a fitting greeting to the great prophet in the twilight of his days, when, as his biographer so eloquently says, 'the storm-cloud has drifted away and there is light in the West, a mellow light of evening time, such as Turner painted in his 'pensive epilogue. There is more work to do, but not to-day. The plow stands in the furrow, and the laborer passes peacefully from his toil homeward.'"

LITERARY BOYCOTT IN RUSSIA.

BOYCOTTING is a new weapon in Russia, and the criminal law does not, it appears, provide against it. Hence the remarkable incidental result of the great students' strike (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 22), found in an organized boycott of one of the leading journals of St. Petersburg, the *Novoye Vremya*, by scientific, literary, and other societies, and by libraries of educational institutions. This journal, regarded as quasi-official, has much influence and power. It is anti-foreign, constantly attacking the English and the Germans, and violently antisemitic. It is opposed to Western ideas and liberal tendencies, and has been disliked by the progressive elements. In connection with the students' strike, which appealed to the sympathy of all cultured Russia, this journal assumed a bitter, reactionary attitude. It accused the strikers and their friends of political purposes and denounced the movement as criminal and dangerous. This aroused great indignation, and one society after another (some enjoying official patronage) has adopted resolutions against giving the paper any information, using its advertising columns, or retaining it on its list. Some of its staff writers have threatened to fight the leaders of the boycotters, but there has been no attempt to invoke legal protection.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* discusses this boycott under the head of "Nemesis," as follows:

"In Russian society—collectively, not in a scattered way—conscience has at last asserted itself, and the sentiment of decency has at last revolted. Our best intellectual forces, the representatives of science and social activity, in fine, the elements of which every nation is proud, unitedly and with significant laconism has protested against the oppressive persecution of everything that is dear to our cultured circles on the part of the terrorizing clique

represented by the *Novoye Vremya*. Naturally, the paper is frightened and alarmed, and declares that the country is in danger because honest men repudiate all identity with people who, under the guise of patriotism and loyalty, pursue egotistic commercial interests. It frantically calls for suppression of those who at last openly manifest their disgust with and hatred of its inhumanity, bigotry, and prostitution, and condemn it for its efforts to sow discord and racial prejudice. Is not this Nemesis?"

The boycotted paper intimates that the resolutions and organized action against it ought to be punishable as slander and defamation generally, and it asks whether a similar boycott against a merchant or professional man would be tolerated. To this the *Novosti* rejoins:

"A newspaper guides public opinion, offering its readers every day the material collected by it under an implied guaranty of absolute or relative accuracy, together with its judgments and conclusions respecting the facts. Public opinion respects or at least tolerates those organs which properly discharge their duty, refrain from falsifications and perversions and deliberate misrepresentations. But when a paper is guilty of these things, certainly public opinion has a right to cry: 'Away with you! We want no deceptions and frauds.' Since a newspaper professes or aims to speak for public opinion, it must be prepared to find itself repudiated by the same when it fails to coincide with such opinion or goes counter to it. This is obviously logical. . . . True, not all society, but only a portion of it, has disavowed the *Novoye Vremya*, but why has not this portion as much title to represent society at large as the paper itself? As a matter of fact, the protestants speak and write for themselves and do not involve others. They compel no one to follow their example."

Other journals write in the same vein, and indeed the boycott has assumed considerable dimensions and excited much interest. It is the first demonstration of the kind in Russia, and the Government has not interfered in the name of anti-conspiracy laws. —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Kipling's Literary Productiveness.—A critic has lately called attention to Kipling's astonishing output in published books as compared with that of other celebrated authors of the same age. Among those whose career was terminated early one naturally thinks of Byron, who died at thirty-six; but the writings of Byron may easily be gathered into a single volume. Scott at thirty-three—Kipling's present age—was only writing the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," and "Rokeby"; he did not begin his splendid series of novels until he was forty-three. Dickens at the same age as Kipling had finished only his "Sketches by Boz," "Pickwick," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "Oliver Twist," "American Notes," and "Martin Chuzzlewit." Thackeray had written but seven books, and these not famous ones. Hawthorne at three-and-thirty had produced only "Twice-Told Tales." Cooper had only "Precaution" and "The Spy" to his credit as an author; Irving had only two books, and Howells only three, at the same period of life. The titles of Kipling's printed works in prose and verse would fill several columns. Already an American house is bringing out a library edition of his collected writings; and, as a further reminder of his fame and rank as a classic, the first edition of one of his early works is almost unobtainable, and a copy of it commanded a high price the other day in London.

A French critic, M. André Chevillon, finds in the conciseness and nervous energy of Kipling's style a quality peculiarly French. In a recent number of the *Revue de Paris* he says:

"He is crisp, powerful, compact, and keen, like Mérimée, but much more sinewy, instantaneous, and cruel." Kipling writes of the Orient, says M. Chevillon, "not like our Loti, with a passive and semi-neurasthenic melancholy, a shudder of pain, and a voluptuousness at the thought of death and the great eternal forces, but like a man of action who sees in those forces only obstacles to exercise his activities, whet his will, fortify his personality, define and harden his self-respect."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CONSUMPTION AND THE X RAY.

IT was once hoped that the penetrating Roentgen ray might prove to have valuable curative properties; but this hope has been abandoned by the medical profession. It is asserted, however, by Dr. William Rollins in *The Electrical Review* (April 26), that physicians have neglected the rays as a means of diagnosis in consumption, where they might have saved many lives. He says:

"Is it not singular that three years after Roentgen's discovery . . . this most important method of diagnosis should not have come into general use? Not one physician in a hundred employs it regularly, and yet with some diseases it enables us to make the earliest diagnosis. To show how important this is, take consumption, which is responsible for one seventh of the deaths from disease. If every one would be regularly examined, a matter taking only a short time, most of the cases could be saved, for Williams has proved that the signs can be detected so early that treatment is followed by prompt recovery, many cases not even requiring a change of climate. This latter is of the utmost importance, as consumption is a disease of the poor, who can not often give up their work and go away. The fluoroscope in Dr. Williams's hands is constantly showing evidences of old tubercle scars in patients who never suspected they had been attacked by the disease. This is a point of great interest, for if in so many cases nature has unaided effected a cure, we may expect, with a little help from medicine, that almost every case can be saved. These details may seem out of place in a non-medical journal, but they are introduced for a purpose, as I am convinced that outside pressure is needed to hasten the adoption of the most important method of diagnosis discovered in my lifetime. Altho my own work in medicine is in a limited field, I am in a position to see the prime importance of the method and to be distressed at its slow adoption. I know that at present efficient apparatus must be built at home, and that it is large and expensive, but if Mr. Tesla could be induced to work on the problem it would be quickly solved, the apparatus being made efficient, compact, powerful, and not expensive."

A NEW THEORY OF WORLD-FORMATION.

THE discovery of a "new law" is announced, hardly second in importance to Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. The announcement is made by Prof. T. J. J. See, formerly professor of astronomy in Chicago University and now professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Observatory. The new law is, in brief, that the temperature of a gaseous star varies inversely as its radius, and from this Professor See evolves some very striking conclusions as to the formation of the worlds and their destiny. His views are set forth in the form of a magazine interview (with Ray Stannard Baker, in *McClure's* for May), and the statement that the discovery is second only in importance to Newton's is made by the interviewer, not by the professor. The following description of the law is also in the interviewer's language:

"Dr. See's law is based on the simple and well-known principle that a gas, when compressed, gives out heat. Compress the air in a bicycle pump, and the pump grows warm under the hand. The attraction of gravitation in a gaseous body of huge dimensions acts as a natural and very similar compressing power. That is, a gaseous star compresses itself and produces heat. Dr. See's law, formulated by means of a simple mathematical computation, expresses the relation of the temperature of a gaseous star to its size. This is the formula:

$$T = \frac{K}{R}.$$

"T is the temperature of a heavenly body, R is the radius of that body, and K is the constant. That is, the temperature of a

gaseous star varies inversely as the radius. If R decreases, T must increase proportionately. In other words, when a gaseous body shrinks, its temperature increases; or, to make the illustration specific, our sun, which is known to be growing smaller (Sir Robert Ball says at the rate of ten inches a day), is therefore growing much hotter."

This is exactly contrary to the generally accepted belief that the sun is cooling off. Professor See admits, says Mr. Baker, that the "earth does not receive as much heat from the sun as it did a few million years ago," but explains this by reminding us that while the sun was not then as hot as it is now, the radiating surface was more extensive. "More heat comes from a big cook-stove than from an alcohol lamp, altho the latter may be a hundred times as hot." Laplace's hypothesis, that "our solar system began as an impalpable nebulous mass heated to an almost inconceivable degree," and that the motion gradually threw off rings which became the different planets, and that these, from being originally fiery hot, are now cooling off, finds no place, of course, in the new theory.

We quote now from Professor See himself, as reported by Mr. Baker:

"Having established the new law that the temperature of a gaseous star varies inversely as the radius, or, as I call it briefly, T equals K over R, it is exceedingly easy to show the earlier condition of our universe. We know from the experiments of eminent physicists and astronomers that the present heat of the sun is not far from 8,000° Centigrade above the absolute cold of interstellar space. Remember that when R, the radius, increases, T, the temperature, must decrease in like proportion. Suppose, then, that the sun's radius was twice what it is to-day, the temperature would be only 4,000°. Is that clear? Go still further, and suppose that the sun had eight times its present diameter; the temperature would be only 1,000°.

"Now, at one time the sun's mass was so immense that it covered the entire space now occupied by the solar system. By the very simple application of the new law, we find that, when the radius of the sun was so extended that it reached the orbit of Neptune, the temperature must have been at the almost inconceivable condition of cold represented by 1° above the absolute zero. As the absolute zero, or the cold of space, has been determined approximately at 273° below zero Centigrade, then our sun, or the impalpable, nebulous mass which then composed it, must have had a temperature of 272° below zero—cold enough to make a liquid of air and then freeze it solid into air-ice.

"This was the original condition of our solar system and of all other stellar systems—a formless swarm of icy masses floating like some great flock of birds in blue space. This aggregation of bodies probably gave out a faint luminescence, such as we observe in the tails of comets, a light probably due to electrical action, the exact nature of which we do not yet understand. I imagine it must have had nearly the appearance of a great fog-bank, with just about as much luminescence. When you come to think of it, space may to-day be full of just such cold, dark, nebulous masses as that which formed our sun. We know definitely of some of them, and it is a singular fact, going to prove my law, that the spectroscope has so far been able to find only two substances in these nebulae. The first is hydrogen, one of the lightest of known gases and one of the first to escape from the frozen state of absolute cold; and the other is an unknown substance which we have called *nebulium*. All of the other substances are probably present in the nebulae, but they are in a solid and non-luminous state. According to the old theories, as I have said, the developing mass was a white-hot, flaming body, the like of which we now see nowhere in the universe, even with our best telescopes. Either there are no more heavenly systems in process of formation, or else the old theories are erroneous. For my part, I believe that the dim, cold nebulae, of which we now know next to nothing, will in the long course of time become suns and systems.

"Imagine a great stretch of nebulae made up of gaseous and solid particles, which I have popularly compared to a great swarm of fleecy birds, floating in space. One of these nebulae, smaller than many of the others, is to become our solar system, of which the earth is such an insignificant grain. Altho vast and attenu-

ated, this nebula has set up a slow motion, which is the beginning of development. It revolves on its axis. It is also condensing gradually by the attraction of gravitation. As it grows smaller and a trifle more compact it revolves a little faster. In the course of a few million years, when its circumference has reached what is now about the orbit of Neptune, a part of the outer edge, unable to keep up with the movement of the mass, is detached, not unlike the mud from a revolving buggy-wheel. That is Neptune. Later Uranus is left behind, and then Saturn and Jupiter. And as the central mass gradually shrinks inward, the temperature, according to the new law, necessarily increases. Mars is formed at 249° below zero Centigrade, the earth at 233°, and finally Mercury at 181°—all, as you will see, far below zero.

"As each of these worlds takes up a separate existence, it too begins shrinking and generating heat. The nebula of our earth was probably about as large as the present orbit of our moon, and after having begun independent rotation, it, in turn, cast off a world. That world is our moon. The earth nebula was comparatively small, and shrunk rapidly. From what we know of the length of its nebular radius, it is difficult to see how its temperature ever could have exceeded about 1,000° Centigrade. In other words, I don't believe there ever was heat enough here to vaporize iron, altho the temperature was sufficient to fuse lava such as now issues from our volcanoes. It used to be held by men of science that the interior of the earth was a fiery globe filled with molten liquid substances, and that the volcanoes were vents analogous to chimneys. It is probable, however, that the heat does not increase after a certain depth has been reached. Beyond that, it remains uniform throughout the entire interior of the globe. If the earth ever had been as hot as many of the planets are to-day, all of our atmosphere would have been driven off into space and this would now be an airless world. The earth still continues its shrinking: slowly now, but as certainly as ever. The earthquakes are the remnants of its shrinking throes.

"The great planets, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter, after being detached from the mother nebula, also went through the regular shrinking process. And as they shrunk, their temperatures rose higher and higher, until finally the solid matter melted, and they became gaseous, as they are to-day. The shrinking is still going on, and instead of growing colder, as astronomers have long taught, these planets are growing steadily hotter, and in the end they may shine of their own light, and not merely reflect the illumination they receive from the sun. Already there are faint signs of luminosity in Uranus, and perhaps also in Jupiter."

As to the future condition of the sun, and its system, Dr. See spoke as follows:

"The sun is still a gaseous body, and it therefore conforms to the new law. We know that it is shrinking from year to year, and it is, therefore, growing gradually hotter. At present the radiance is yellow. As the years go by and the heat increases, we may expect the light to grow gradually whiter and whiter, until it approaches the glare of an arc lamp, and after that it will gradually become blue, the next step marked in the spectrum. It will then have reached the condition of the blue stars of our heavens, Sirius and Vega, and it will have shrunk to a density nearly approaching that of an incompressible liquid.

"There is a vast chance for speculation as to what effect these changes in the color of the sun's light will have on our earth. We know that we shall receive less heat, owing to the smaller radiating surface of the sun; but just what effect a glare which is blue instead of yellow will have on the earth, its foliage, and inhabitants, if plants and animals exist at that time, we can scarcely imagine."

The sun, however, will cool off, Dr. See believes:

"After the sun has become a blue star, like Sirius, blue being the mark of old age among stellar bodies, it will radiate an intensely blue light for perhaps a million years, and then suddenly begin falling in temperature. In the sudden cooling it may for a time appear reddish. Then it will become a liquid, and finally a dark solid. Sirius and other blue stars must reach this dark stage comparatively soon. Indeed, we have an example of a dying star, one in which the light is going out, in the companion of Sirius, which, altho half as large as Sirius, gives only a ten-thousandth part as much light.

"I presume that the heavens are full of these vast inert bodies of dead stars. They represent the other extremes from the icy cold nebula out of which stars spring into existence. Owing to the presence of these dead stars and the nebulae in space, I think it impossible for us to form any idea of the limits of the universe."

When questioned as to what will become of the earth when the sun has finally cooled off, the astronomer replied:

"All of our planets are doomed to death and cold, the present condition of our moon. The end will come long before the sun has cooled off. The law of gravitation continues its slow work of destruction. The moon, which, according to Darwin's theory of the tides, has been gradually forced away from the earth, will, when there are no longer any tides upon the earth's surface, be slowly drawn back again, and one day it will fall upon the earth with fearful force, no doubt causing a conflagration more awful than we can imagine. In the same way the moons of Jupiter will fall. Then the planets one after another will be drawn into the sun, producing for the time being a terrible blast of heat, altho if all of the planets in our system were to be dropped upon the sun in a single day, their masses are so insignificant compared with the immensity of the mass of the sun, that they would serve to keep up the heat only a few hundred thousand years.

"After the last of the planets has fallen, the sun, having reached the limit of compression, will cool down and become gradually dimmer and dimmer, until the residents of other stars, if there be such, will gradually lose sight of it, and it will become a dark wanderer in space. Then, perhaps, at the end of hundreds of millions of years, it too will fall into the central mass around which it revolves as we now revolve around it.

"But we can not say that this is really the end, for no man knows, and man's mind is not big enough even to imagine how many systems, one within the other, make up God's creation."

ELECTRICITY IN FARM WORK.

A REVIEW of recent progress in the use of electricity in agriculture, especially in Germany, is contributed by M. Paul Renaud to the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*. We quote portions of an abstract given in *The Engineering Magazine*. Says the writer:

"It is only on the large farms that steam-power machinery can be installed to advantage, the intermittent character of the work and the high cost of the plant rendering it impracticable for small places; but when power can be distributed from central stations to agricultural districts within a considerable radius at a reasonable cost, it can be utilized in many effective ways.

"The production of the current for use in agricultural districts may be accomplished in various ways, being influenced mainly by local conditions. When water-power is available, it can generally be used to much advantage; otherwise steam, oil, or gas-engines are employed. Use of wind-power in connection with accumulators has been suggested, but the extremely irregular character of this motive power has caused it to be used only in a few experimental instances. . . .

"On the farm, as elsewhere, the main applications of electricity are for power and for lighting, but the peculiar nature of the work renders special appliances and methods necessary. Much of the work on a farm not only is out of doors, but also is distributed over a large area, requiring portable machinery and ease of manipulation and transportation.

"Naturally one of the most important applications of power in agricultural work is that of plowing, and much space is given to descriptions of various forms of electrically driven plows. In this line of work little has been done, except to substitute electricity for steam power in connection with forms of machine-plows already in use. . . . Plans are shown of the manner in which electric power may be distributed from a central point to plowing-machinery in a number of fields at the same time; and, by the use of electric cables carried upon portable drums temporary connections may readily be made from a central distribution point to fields within a reasonable distance.

"Another very useful application of electricity in agriculture is that of traction. Hauling by steam power has never been very practicable in connection with farm work, but when electric

power is available, it is possible to install, at moderate cost, a system of light railways, connecting the various buildings and fields, and by means of an overhead trolley to do most of the hauling by power.

"Agricultural trolley roads of this sort have been established with much success in Holland, in connection with the cultivation of the sugar beet; and the various sections of track, trolley poles, and connections are now made of standard sizes in stock, thus enabling roads of this sort to be constructed rapidly and economically.

"The overhead cableway, for handling hay, wood, and other materials, finds many useful applications on the farm in connection with electric power, and the combination of the cableway and hay-grapple enables large quantities of hay to be stacked by power very rapidly and effectively.

"Electricity has also many possible applications on the farm for general power purposes, and numerous examples are given of the driving and threshing machines, hay-cutters and presses, pumps, sheep-shearing machines, and other varieties of farm machinery. The use of electric lighting in agricultural work, apart from the replacement of the ordinary lights now employed, is limited mainly to emergency-illumination out of doors, arc lamps being suspended from poles, and supplied with current by means of portable cables, much as in contractors' work.

"The general advantages of electric power in agricultural work are being perceived more rapidly in Germany than elsewhere in Europe, altho in France M. Felix Prat has labored with much energy and success in this field. Some apprehensions are felt as to the possible opposition of ignorant farm-hands to the introduction of machinery which will supersede hand labor in many ways, but it is hoped that difficulties from this source will be overcome, as they have already been in the case of other agricultural labor-saving machinery."

MARCONI'S LATEST FEAT: RESULTS AND COMMENTS.

THE successful transmission of messages between France and England by means of the Marconi system of space telegraphy has already been noted in these columns. We now give an illustration of the external apparatus at the French station, taken from *L'Illustration*, together with some particulars from *The Scientific American* and its *Supplement*, as follows:

"The recent experiments of Marconi in telegraphing without wires across the English Channel have entirely removed his work from the region of mere experiment and established it among the practical and extremely useful inventions. . . . [The illustration] shows the terminal steel mast or rod with its guys in position, erected on the beach [at Wimereux, France] in front of a small villa, in one of the front rooms of which the receiving and transmitting apparatus is located. . . . Messages are despatched with perfect freedom from the vertical mast on the French coast to that on the English coast, and *vice versa*. At the time that the photograph was being taken the *Cassini*, with M. Lockroy, secretary of the French navy, on board, passed down the Channel within view of the French coast. The assistants on noticing the ship transmitted the news across the Channel, and in less than a minute a reply was received, 'If the secretary comes to see you, give him a good reception.' The Morse receiver is used, and the message is written on the tape in the usual dots and dashes of the Morse code. In view of the large amount of visionary speculation that has been indulged in by some of the investigators of wireless telegraphy, there is something decidedly refreshing in the businesslike methods and practical results which have characterized the work of this brilliant young Italian. . . .

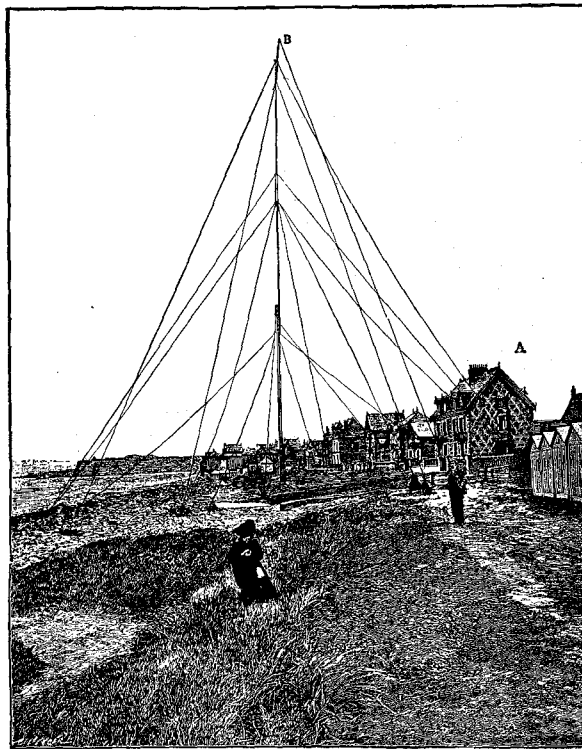
"At any time, no matter whether the sea be rough or smooth, the atmosphere clear or foggy, or the wind blowing a breeze or a hurricane, a communication may be established at will between England and France, the electric waves proceeding from one shore to the other from the mast that we have just mentioned to the opposite one which is concealed by the curve of the sea. . . .

"After witnessing an experiment of this kind, one experiences an indescribable feeling when he again stands in front of this simple mast—this rudimentary instrument of so delicate a trans-

mission. Whether it be wet by fog or mist, or dried by the wind, it is always ready to receive the unknown vibrations that a similar mast has sent into space."

The experiments have not been without effect on the stock market, as is shown by the following cable despatches from London, published in the daily press:

"*The Pall Mall Gazette* publishes interviews with persons interested in Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, in which they express their belief that communication with the United



THE WIMEREUX TELEGRAPH MAST (FRENCH COAST).

A, Building containing the telegraphic apparatus; B, transmitter and receiver of the electric waves.

States by means of the system is practicable. The question has not yet been taken up, however, as all the time has been devoted to experiments. There is no intention of competing with land lines. . . .

"Telegraph shareholders are becoming alarmed at the success of the experiments with wireless telegraphy. Eastern Telegraph Company's shares were quoted at 160 to-day, while last week they were quoted at 180."

Cold water is thrown on the visions of some of these enthusiasts by *The Electrical Review* in this fashion:

"There can be no doubt that the company will not compete with sea-lines. . . . Let us make a few figures. The distance from London to New York is about $74^{\circ} 50'$ of the arc of the earth's great circle. Taking the radius of the earth to be 4,000 miles, the towers at the two ends of the line would have to be 1,038 miles high—and even then the messages would graze the surface of the Atlantic. Was ever any scheme more preposterous?

"While any Hertz-wave system is open to this objection, it by no means follows that no system of 'wireless telegraphy' is competent to signal across 3,000 miles of sea. The system that was suggested about sixty-eight years ago by Lindsay, and more recently by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, would work, beyond doubt. The main thing is that it would be of no particular value after it worked. It would broadcast its messages so that they could be read by any one, and would entirely lack the essential element of secrecy. Furthermore, only one such transmission could be worked at a time, because a system powerful enough to send its signals from England to America would interfere with the working of all similar systems in Europe."

This obstacle of the "broadcasting" of the messages, which is common to all systems of space telegraphy, is specially alluded to

in *The Electrician* (London) as manifesting itself in Marconi's work. Says that paper:

"Already one of the practical limits to wireless telegraphy, as at present practised, is making itself manifest in the Marconi group of signal-stations to the southeast of this island. 'At present,' writes Professor Fleming, 'all signals sent from the South Foreland to France affect the receiver on board the Goodwin lightship.' The professor thinks that this 'offers no difficulty,' and he suggests a means for discriminating between the signals. There is a difficulty left untouched, however, in the impossibility of sending messages simultaneously and independently to or from the lightship and France. An uninterrupted stream of messages between the stations on opposite sides of the Channel would render completely useless the apparatus on the lightship, which would never be able to get a word in anyhow. Curiously enough, the first intimation at Wimereux that the apparatus erected there was in working order took the form of harmless eavesdropping, the messages between the two older stations being overheard; indeed, the Wimereux staff read off the message, 'We are going to speak to Boulogne at five o'clock'—this having been sent from the lighthouse to the lightship.

"This result, of course, had been foreseen; but its actual occurrence emphasizes the need for a means for confining a Marconi message strictly to its proper path. The sphere of influence of a wireless telegraph station has a fatal tendency to become too literally spherical. Messages scattered broadcast not only waste energy by traveling with futile persistence toward celestial space; they do positive mischief by interrupting the everyday business of irrelevant stations in the vicinity. If the Marconi waves would confine themselves strictly to business, the prospects of wireless telegraphy would be enormously brighter than they now are. We are not without hope that ere long a satisfactory method of thus restricting their activity will be discovered."

Tripler's Claims for Liquid Air.—Scientific men continue to deny the possibility of Mr. Tripler's alleged production of ten gallons of liquid air from a compressor driven with three gallons. Says one authority in an interview:

"It's like trying to pull yourself up with your boot-straps. It is absurd. It is a physical impossibility. It is the old dream of perpetual motion in a new, pleasing form. If three would produce ten, we might go on forever and eventually liquify all the air about the earth. There is nothing in the theory."

Another, in *Learning by Doing*, Battle Creek, Mich., says:

"Mr. Tripler's assertion that he can use the energy in three gallons of liquid air in such a way as to produce not only the three gallons expended but seven gallons more, is in flat contradiction to the basal laws of dynamics. He might as well say that he could use the energy in three storage-batteries in such a way as to charge ten more batteries of equal capacity, or that he could use the energy in three wound springs in such a way as to wind up ten more springs of the same power."

On the other hand, a correspondent of *The American Machinist*, W. H. Smyth, of Berkeley, Cal., believes in Mr. Tripler. He says:

"There is no self-production of power or motion involved. The exterior source of energy is not even obscure. In the solar furnace the fuel consumption and power production are without doubt amply adequate to all the drafts of human enterprise. . . . Watt and others put into our hand the key to unlock the stored-up solar energy in coal. Mr. Tripler suggests a way to tap this boundless *costless* energy at its source."

To this the editor makes the following pertinent reply:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Tripler is reported as having asserted that he has from three gallons of liquid air produced ten gallons, and that he can go on repeating this process indefinitely. As there is not the slightest evidence that he has done or can do this thing it is not worth while to spend much time in discussing it."

The Electric Light in the Catacombs.—"It is reported," says a writer in *Scribner's Magazine*, "that an electric-light company of our smoke metropolis [Pittsburg] has received a contract for the placing of six electric motors (*sic*!) in six Catacombs of Rome, each motor to be capable of furnishing 460 incandescent lights. These are the bald facts; their spiritual significance roots deep. What now is to become of our reproach of the Goths and Longobards, who looted the catacombs with pious motives and called every bone found in Roman soil a sacred relic and carried it northward home, in mingled commercialism and reverence? What will they think of our innocent electricians trespassing in the sanctum of these ancient dead with their rude labors and lighting with unseemly illumination their sleeping chambers? . . . But our shameless electricians are not to be stopped at the mere lighting up of these mysteries; they are to put into the St. Calixtus Catacombs an elevator!—not a slow and funeral lift, but a flying electric American elevator! After that, what is to give the Catacombs any power for romance or terror above the horrific Avernus of the Boston subway? And is this electrocution of their tradition only a beginning? The imagination already supplies abundant sequels."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW metal, denominated 'copper-steel,' has been brought out in Paris," says *Industries and Iron*. "It is described as possessing a very high resistance, and can be forged like iron. It is manufactured by a process during which zinc or its alloys is employed for retaining a certain proportion of iron, nickel, or chromium in the form of oxide, and reducing and incorporating it in a state of fine division in the presence of furnace gases. A number of new alloys, it is stated, are thus obtained, and among them the metal referred to under the title designated."

OF Marconi's recent feat in wireless telegraphy, in which messages were sent across the English Channel, various prominent British electricians speak as follows, according to *The Electrical Review*: "Lord Kelvin said: 'I am not surprised at the results attained. I believe wireless telegraphy has already become a practical success and its future is immense. For over-sea communication it has many advantages.' Prof. Sylvanus Thompson said: 'Marconi's demonstrations are the natural development of principles propounded by Hertz and Oliver Lodge.' W. H. Preece declined to commit himself to a statement as to what future developments will be attained in the matter of distance. He concurs with Tesla that Marconi's experiments, tho interesting, are not specially novel. He thinks the system will prove good for short distances, but not for signaling across extended space. A prominent London expert, who does not wish his name disclosed, said Marconi can do nothing commercially with the system because the transmission of messages is too slow for public requirements, and also because it is impossible to maintain absolute secrecy. Any one possessing an apparatus can receive the message destined for another person."

"THE scent of man has been the subject of a number of experiments by Dr. A. Bethe," says *Popular Science News*. "In one particular, he extends the Jager theory even further than its original projector ventured to do, and affirms that every human individual has his or her own peculiar scent. Not only a dog, says he, but a man gifted with an exceptional nasal sensibility, can detect a man by his distinct and individual smell. The doctor made an experiment with a person thus exceptionally gifted. He brought this wonderful 'smeller,' with bandaged eyes, into a room where more than twenty persons of his acquaintance had been collected, and the 'smeller' detected and named every one of them correctly by deliberately putting his nose to each in turn. The 'human scent,' according to Dr. Bethe, is not born with us, but is acquired. Professor Jager's theory, as many will be aware, is that the personal scent of a man has an ethical value, and he takes certain texts of the Old Testament to be actually, as well as figuratively, true. Dr. Bethe is not inclined to carry his operations beyond the scientific into the moral province. He believes that there is a characteristic 'family smell,' of which each member of a family more or less partakes, and which they do not quite lose even when they are separated from one another 'by continent or oceans.'"

A CITIZEN of Indianapolis named Burton, we are told by *The News* of that town, "is the possessor of a clock which has not been wound in three years and six months, but which has run all the time. It is wound by a more reliable agency than anything human. It may be said to be wound up by the solar system. In this invention the axiom of heat expanding and cold contracting is the basis. The clock is wound by changes in the temperature, the principal force being in the day and night differences. Mr. Burton found that there is an average difference of 20 degrees in the temperature of the night and the day. The day, of course, is the warmer. The heat of the day expands the atmosphere and the lower temperature of the night contracts it. This is how Mr. Burton applied the force of his clock—an ordinary old-style clock—using a weight: Outside of his house he has a tin tank, 10 feet high and 9 inches in diameter; it is air-tight. From it a tube runs into the cellar. This tube leads to a cylindrical reservoir, which receives the air from the tank. In this reservoir there is a piston, whose rod moves with a ratchet between the chain on which the ratchet depends. The heat of the sun expands the atmosphere in the exterior tank, thus forcing any excess into the reservoir near the clock. During expansion the piston rises. In the night-time the contraction of the air in the exterior tank reduces the air in the reservoir, and the piston lowers itself. The ratchet arrangement winds the clock."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WORK FOR THE CHURCH OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

JUDGE E. W. BURKE, of Chicago, delivered an address a few days ago, taking for his subject "The Church of the Twentieth Century." He dwelt strenuously upon the "world-forces" which the church meets upon the threshold of the century, forces that come from the clash between labor and capital, and expressed his opinion of the attitude that the church should preserve in regard to them. We quote from a report in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*:

"No human wisdom can say what mean the great and increasing aggregations of capital, now sufficient to buy kingdoms. If these shall be arrayed against the empty hands of labor, then shall mass collide with mass, and who can predict the end thereof? I see no commanding spirit of compromise in these approaching and threatening avalanches, which seem destined to involve the whole social system in universal ruin before the young men of this audience become threescore and ten years of age. So that the church, as it passes into the twentieth century, meets a perfect whirlwind of world-forces which overwhelm the statesman, the philosopher, and the historian, and drives them back into the cave of Sinai, while the storms pass the bounds of known law and rush on to a fate that makes the thoughtful tremble.

"Now, my friends, after much reflection, I do not believe it is the specific mission of the church to adjust men to the new conditions of life and action, or, in a temporal sense, to safety them against the Atlantic storms of capital and labor. These storms will be terrific, but they must come. They are brewed in the selfishness of the human heart, and each succeeding one shall prove more destructive than its predecessor, until the prince of darkness is chained. I believe the new conditions which shall whirl us into the twentieth century, uncorrected by the Gospel, shall forge unbreakable chains for the spirits, minds, and bodies of men. I know there is a charm in the power of union and in the exhibition of strength, but unless it is a union of strength un cemented with selfishness, it will crumble by whatsoever law it may have been formed.

"It may be true that the taskmaster in these modern days attempts to compel men to make bricks without straw, not to punish men, but to save straw. Formerly it was oppression to gratify the passion for cruelty, while now it is oppression to gratify the passion for gold. Formerly the taskmaster was a human being with whip in hand, but now he stands with the inexorable forces of nature in his fist, against which no individual in his unaided strength seems able to stand. But this modern taskmaster is destined to fall, and the David who shall slay this modern Goliath is the church of the twentieth century, not by matching force with force, but by using the weapons with which Christ has armed His followers."

The speaker deplored every worldly success of the church, whether it be the raising of \$20,000,000 with which to curse the twentieth-century church, or the building of many church edifices, if this success shall in the least lead men to forget the springs of true power in the church. The great masses of the people, he thinks, are alienated from our churches because the wedge of gold is hidden in them. The report continues:

"One of the closest observers of church life in our land, and one who weighs his words, has written this month for his widely read editorial column that the moral tone of the church is unsatisfactory, and that many societies would be reduced to a few pious women, aged persons, and unsophisticated youth if the discipline enforced in the primitive church, or in the earlier days of England and American Methodism, were applied; that many official members never participate actively in the aggressive spiritual work of the church; that this religious and moral condition bodes no good; that in eighty-seven cities in the United States Methodism is scarcely holding its own, regardless of the increase of population and of the fact that so many accessions are received by letter from country churches. He further states that divers

superficial explanations are offered for this humiliating condition, but that, whatever influence they may have, it is absolutely certain that if the laity and clergy were living according to the teachings of the New Testament it could not be so.

"When such an alarm as this is sounded with the hammer of facts, beware, not of the rocks of the sea, but of the dangers on board. But in this very alarm lies the hope of safety. It shows that thoughtful Christian men are looking deeply into the causes of the present conditions, and that they will be removed. This alarm is all the Lord wants, and in answer to prayer He will open the windows of heaven and pour unnumbered blessings on the church of the twentieth century."

A DEFENSE OF THE MORMON FAITH.

THE Presbyterians have been making efforts of late to arouse Christians to renewed alarm over the perils of Mormonism, and they do not confine their criticism entirely to polygamy and the relations between civic and ecclesiastical government in Utah. They hold that Mormonism is far worse even than it appears upon its face: it debases God and His Son Jesus Christ by its materialistic and procreative conceptions of them; it degrades the marital relation; it has no sympathy with true American patriotism; it is an exotic.

In answer to these charges *The Deseret Evening News* (Mormon, Salt Lake City) has this to say:

"The 'materialistic and procreative conceptions of God and His Son Jesus Christ' in 'Mormonism' are strictly those contained in the New Testament. God is there declared to be the Father of Jesus Christ and of all mankind, 'His brethren.' The Son came from the Father, and went back to the Father with a body of flesh and bones quickened by spirit. He was the 'first-begotten' among the spirits who were 'all the sons of God.' He was the 'only begotten' in the flesh, and is called the Son of God and of Mary. All who are saved through Him are to be made like Him and like the Father, in whose image they were created, Jesus being the 'express image of His person.'

"The immaterialistic notions of modern Christendom concerning Deity not only degrade God, but cast Him out of human conception. They make Him not only unreal and incomprehensible, but an impossibility. No body, no parts, no passions; occupying no space, yet omnipresent; having nothing in common with matter, yet a person; being one intangible, formless, invisible nothing like empty space, yet three distinct individuals, one of them having body, parts, and passions—the Son of the Father, who sent the third person, the Holy Ghost, from above after He returned to take His place at the right hand of God! And modern so-called Christianity makes these three separate entities, who go and come and associate and work in unity—but one immaterial vacancy whom no living being can comprehend! If the New Testament is true, this conception of Deity is false. 'Mormonism' holds to the New-Testament declarations as an exposition of Divine realities, and teaches them as eternal truths."

Other allegations are answered as follows:

"'Mormonism' exalts the marital relation by its doctrine of eternal marriage and its sanctity as a divine institution. It upholds the national Government and now has a host of sons of prominent 'Mormons' fighting its battles with honor and renown. There are no more patriotic people in the land than the 'Mormons,' and this they have demonstrated in their entire history. To call 'Mormonism' 'an exotic,' when it is the only religious system in America indigenous to the soul, is to exhibit dense ignorance or stupid denial of a self-evident fact. All other denominations in this country claiming to be Christians are exotics, while it alone originated in form in the United States. . . .

"The Christian character of 'Mormonism' is exemplified in the work of the 'seventeen hundred missionaries outside of Utah,' who travel without 'purse or scrip,' without pay of any kind, for the pure love of humanity, preaching faith in Christ, repentance from dead works, baptism for the remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands to the repentant baptized believer. It is no menace to anything but error and deception. It carries light and truth revealed from on high in the

nineteenth century. It robs no one of anything already received that is divine, but brings the earnest soul into personal communion with Deity and gives certainty and knowledge to the doubting heart. It bears divine authority and irrefutable, biblical truth, and will triumph over all opposition, as sure as God lives and will rule and reign on earth as in heaven."

ST. PAUL AND WOMEN'S HATS.

A MOVEMENT is reported among the Methodists to induce the women of their congregations to remove their hats in church; or, failing that, to reduce their size. A writer in *The Open Court* (Chicago), taking this as a test, discourses learnedly on the injunctions of St. Paul on the subject and the probable reasons for his views. The writer (presumably Dr. Paul Carus) accounts for the origin of the custom of wearing hats in church as follows:

"Up to this present day men take off their hats as soon as they enter church, while women do not think of removing them. This latter custom, far from being the outgrowth of female vanity and the desire to publicly display their good or bad taste in selecting fashionable head-gear, has been introduced by the Apostle Paul, and proves how conservative the gentler sex is in matters of religion. But the Apostle's influence in this respect is by no means confined to the churches; it rules supreme even at such places of worldly pleasure as the theater and the concert-hall. Every one knows that the theater of the ancient Greeks was a religious institution; theatrical performances with them were religious services of the highest importance.

"When, by and by, the theater became emancipated from the control of the church, that custom had become so firmly established that it was a matter of course for women not to be seen in public places unless with covered heads. The origin of that custom had long been forgotten; nobody cared to learn its real meaning; everybody was convinced that it was the only proper thing for decent women to do; and women themselves would have been ready to fight for what they believed to be their privilege. And this position our women can hardly be said to have abandoned. That is, in short, the historical evolution of the 'theater hat'; and I hope to have been successful in proving that the Apostle Paul is its father, in so far at least as he induced all Gentile Christians to conform with an old, religious observance of the Greeks and Romans."

Among the Jews, men as well as women we are told further, had to cover their heads while praying, a custom still observed in all Orthodox synagogues. Among the Greeks and Romans, however, men prayed with bare heads, while women had to be veiled. The writer continues:

"Many people will, as I believe, find it somewhat queer that the Apostle should have occupied himself seriously with such a question, and especially that he should have made so great a distinction between man and woman. The more carefully will we have to consider his reasons. These, as furnished by himself, are three in number. The Apostle, in the first place, states that it is not 'comely that a woman should pray unto God uncovered.' According to him, such a woman should also be 'shorn or shaven.' The long hair given her indicates that she must cover her head while attending church. The second reason consists in woman's natural inferiority. The Apostle says: 'The man is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the glory of the man. For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.' Such inferiority demands an outward token, and, in order to furnish that, the Apostle decreed that women should keep their heads covered at church. The third reason is found in verse 10: 'The woman ought to have a power on her head because of the angels.' The expression 'because of the angels' has to be explained more fully.

"It refers to an old Jewish myth or superstition which, as is shown by our present passage, was shared by the Apostle Paul. In the first verses of Gen. vi. the following remarks occur: 'It came to pass when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them, that the sons of God saw the

daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they choose.' 'There were giants in the earth in those days, and also after that when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old men of renown.' 'God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.' We further are informed that this experience induced God to destroy the inhabitants of the earth by the great flood. On these short and unconnected remarks, in later times, the story of the fallen angels was built up. Angels became enamoured of mortal women, begot the giants, and introduced all kinds of wickedness and evil among the dwellers of the earth. God was finally compelled to punish those angels by imprisoning them in a deep, dark hole in the desert of Dudaël, and the mortal sinners by drowning them in the deluge.

"The Apostle evidently believed that women, by covering their heads when appearing before God, would avoid the danger of tempting the angels."

CAN WE HAVE GOOD WITHOUT EVIL?

THE questions raised by Prof. John Fiske in his article on "The Mystery of Evil" (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 6) are discussed at length by a number of papers, not all of which agree with the professor in his main contention that in this world the existence of evil is essential to conscious existence and moral development. It is on this point in particular that *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago) takes issue with Professor Fiske. It does not deny the general validity of the reasoning whereby he undertakes to prove that we can not have good without evil, and admits that according to human experience we can not know anything except by knowing its opposite. Continuing it says:

"Yet we can not but doubt whether this can be pressed so far as to insist that no particular virtue can exist in a person, unless he is familiar with the opposite vice, or that no one can be good in a certain respect unless he has been bad in that respect. But perhaps conclusions would not be pushed so far as that. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to the author's position that evil should be present, not simply as a possibility, but as an actual fact, that good and evil must exist, side by side. It seems to us that this touches a mysterious ground which can not be fully explored. We can not estimate goodness, as it exists in God, after this fashion. Mr. Fiske himself seems to contemplate a stage in evolution when evil shall cease to be. 'In the process of evolution,' he says, 'evil must needs be present. But the nature of evolution also requires that it should be evanescent.' The question naturally occurs, how in keeping with the previous reasoning, can goodness continue if evil ceases to exist? In answer to this, it is said that that which is worse than the best need no longer be positively bad. In the highest stages, then, there will continue to be something inferior to the best. But does not 'the nature of evolution' require that this relation also should at length pass away?"

After some further observation on the subject *The Living Church* comes to the conclusion that,

"on the whole, we are not convinced that the plain, straightforward teachings of the Christian faith are yet obsolete. The mystery of evil remains a mystery still, and no good can come to human souls from the denial, and whatever attractive forms, that sin is sin, and that the burden of guilt upon the conscience of the sinner is a real burden."

The New Voice (New York) traverses the arguments set forth by Professor Fiske to account for the existence of evil, and raises a query as follows:

"The theory is interesting, if not altogether new; but what about heaven? The general idea of heaven is a place where this struggle ceases. Does conscious life also cease there. Is Nirvana the condition of future existence? If Dr. Fiske's theory be accepted, we must dismiss the idea that has widely prevailed that heaven is a place free from sorrow, strife, and pain; or else we must accept the Buddhist idea of unconscious existence."

OPPOSITION TO DR. BRIGGS'S ORDINATION IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DR. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, who was the subject of so much controversy six years ago when he was tried for heresy and suspended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church on the charge of denying the inspiration of the Scriptures, is again the center of heated discussion which threatens to cause almost as serious a division in the American branch of the Anglican communion as the question of ritual is causing in the English branch. Dr. Briggs, altho still retaining his professorship in the Presbyterian Union Seminary, was ordained last year to the diaconate in the Episcopal church. On May 14 of this year he was to be ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, of New York, who announced that the ceremony would take place in St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The rector of that church, Dr. Frank H. Clendenin, a high churchman and a believer in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, has, however, formally protested against the ordination. His letter to Bishop Potter reads in part as follows:

"MY DEAR BISHOP: A few days after receiving your letter advising me that you proposed holding the ordination of Dr. Briggs at St. Peter's came a request from some of your clergy that I should at once read his last book. I have done so with care and deep regret. I feel as sure as I am of anything in this world that the book is fundamentally heretical from first to last.

"Its teaching, if true, would undermine not only the whole Catholic church, Greek, Roman, and Anglican, but it would destroy utterly even the faith and foundation of Protestantism.

"It leaves nothing of any form of Christianity except that which 'scholarship,' whatever that may mean, may be pleased at last to admit. As for the Bible, we have no Bible except that which 'historical criticism' may be able to dig from out the 'rubbish of ecclesiastical institutions, liturgical formulas, priestly ceremonies, and casuistic practises' (531)

"Why in God's name does such as Dr. Briggs want to come into our communion, why does any man want to have him come? No part of the Catholic church in her services reads so much of Holy Scriptures as we do, and no part of the church, I believe, hears God's Word with greater reverence. Dr. Briggs does not in any fair and honest sense of the word accept the Bible as it is—he discards the authority and consensus of the church. For what reason, therefore, and on what ground does he wish to come with us, for we accept in every fair, honest, and historic sense of the word both the Bible and the consensus of the church?

"The church at best, with Dr. Briggs, is a poor affair. In the calmest way possible he writes (667): 'The church needs a greater reformation than it has ever yet enjoyed, the grace of God will reveal itself to another Luther and another Calvin at no very distant day, for the sanctification of the church and the preparation of the Bride for the Bridegroom.'

"These are the types of men, they, who are coming to restore, to purify the great church, of which you are a loved and honored bishop: Luther, who broke his own vows and led a woman to break her vows, who threw truth and morality to the winds and cast with scorn St. James from the canon of Scripture for teaching the necessity of good works and a good life; Calvin, the author of the monstrous misconception and heresy which bears his name—these are the kind of men Dr. Briggs holds are coming to 'prepare the Bride for the Bridegroom.'

"Lastly, Reverend Father in God, until he has renounced his errors, I solemnly protest against Charles Augustus Briggs, Doctor in Divinity, being ordained anywhere by our bishop to the priesthood of the Catholic church.

"F. M. CLENDENIN, Rector of St. Peter's.

"WESTCHESTER, N. Y."

Dr. Clendenin was unanimously supported in his stand by his parishioners, who include many wealthy and prominent New York families. He is also supported by many clergymen throughout the country, particularly by Dr. Da Costa, and Prof. Thomas Ritchie, of the General Theological Seminary. On the other hand, a number of influential members of the clergy take sides with Dr. Briggs, among the most notable being Dr. Huntington

of Grace Church, Dr. Rainsford of St. George's, and Dr. Seabury, professor of canon law in the General Theological Seminary. Dr. Huntington at once wrote to Bishop Potter, placing his own church at the latter's disposal for the ceremony, at the same time making a public statement of his reasons. We quote from this as follows:

"I desire no controversy with the rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, who may be well within his rights when protesting against the use of his parish church for a purpose of which he, personally, disapproves; but when he characterizes the teachings of a brother clergyman in terms likely to mislead the casual reader, a word of counter-protest may not be out of place. The best general reply to Dr. Clendenin's bitter denunciation of Dr. Briggs as a depraver of the Word of God will be to quote the opening paragraph of the first chapter of the learned work which has provoked this assault. It reads as follows:

"The Bible is the chief source of the Christian religion, Christian theology, and Christian life. While other secondary and subsidiary sources may be used to advantage in connection with this principal source, they can not dispense with it. For the Bible contains the revelation of redemption; the Messiah and His kingdom are the central theme; its varying contents lead by myriads of paths in converging lines to the throne of the God of Grace. The Bible is the sure way of life, wisdom, and blessedness."

"Dr. Clendenin is described as 'a stanch and moderate High-churchman.' I marvel that in that capacity he should censure so severely a divine who is the valued friend, the recognized peer, and the trusted collaborer of such distinguished Anglicans as the Rev. Dr. Driver, regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Sanday, Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. These men represent the very best scholarship of the Church of England to-day, and are recognized as leaders in religion as well as in theology. Doubtless Dr. Clendenin himself is a diligent and admiring reader of their works."

Bishop Potter has announced that the ordination will not be held at St. Peter's Church, but has declined the offer made by Dr. Huntington, saying only that he "has made other arrangements." It is probable that the ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Church, New York, or at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon.

It appears that Dr. Clendenin's protest was based, not upon the work which Dr. Briggs wrote some years ago when a member of the Presbyterian church, but upon a new book published four months ago, under the title "General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture: The Principles, Methods, History, and Results of Its Several Departments and of the Whole." This work has therefore appeared since Dr. Briggs has been in the Anglican communion.

The press comments upon this controversy have been numerous and varied in their standpoint. For the most part the secular press handles the subject without gloves, the larger number of leading daily journals giving frank editorial comments for or against Dr. Briggs. The religious press, however, is in general cautious about taking sides with either party to the dispute. Few Episcopal or Presbyterian periodicals yet received express themselves editorially upon this topic. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) makes no comment. *The Living Church*, a High-Church organ, merely says:

"The book represents the extreme views of biblical criticism in an enlarged form, which occasioned the writer's discipline by the Presbyterian denomination. There is no public claim that Dr. Briggs, tho seeking the priesthood, intends to forego his present work as a teacher of future schismatic preachers in a theological school having no affiliation with the Church."

The New York *Observer* (Presb.) treats the subject in a semi-satiric vein:

"Any one who reads the last edition of Dr. Briggs's book, 'The Study of Holy Scripture,' can find in it the reverence of Dr. Huntington, the heresy of Dr. Clendenin, and adequate answers to Dr. Buckley's questions. It reminds one of the picture in *Punch* during the Tractarian controversy. A little girl is looking through a Gothic church window, and inquires of the clerical

figure beside her: 'Which is Puseyism and which is Popery?' to which he replies serenely: 'Whichever you choose, my little dear.'

The Outlook (non-denom.) takes the subject more seriously:

"We have read with much care the letter of Dr. Clendenin, and are compelled to say that it seems to be the result of a serious misconception of the teaching of Professor Briggs. He insists that Dr. Briggs makes our present Bible but a faint reflection of one which has been lost, but which may some time be restored; that when he speaks of our Lord's use of 'imagination,' he is discrediting the authority of Christ; that when he refers to 'works of fiction' in the Old Testament, he is using the word in other than its literary sense. He is dissatisfied also with the teaching of Professor Briggs concerning the church, and insists that he is wrong in intimating that 'the church needs a greater reformation than it has ever yet enjoyed.' . . . The situation is extremely amusing. While he was in the Presbyterian church Professor Briggs was criticized for disloyalty to its standards, of which Calvinism is the distinctive note—in other words, because he was not Calvinistic enough; and now that he proposes to be an Episcopalian, he is greeted with a broadside because of his veneration for Luther and Calvin. The author of this letter probably has many sympathizers in the Episcopal church, but unless its claim of comprehensiveness is abandoned, the letter will probably have no effect other than to change the place of the ordination."

The Independent (non-denom.) quite as strongly sides with Dr. Briggs and his supporters. It says:

"Dr. Da Costa is the clergyman who has much to say on the failure of Protestantism, and he is, like a Rev. Mr. Clagden, of Boston, taken seriously by Catholic newspapers. Dr. Clendenin's protest is more serious because it was in his church that Professor Briggs's ordination was to take place, and this requires a speedy change of plan, as Professor Briggs is to sail for England May 18 for his usual summer's work on his great Hebrew lexicon. Bishop Potter is evidently indignant, and Dr. W. H. [R.] Huntington, whose name stands as high as that of any other man in the church, has given voice to this feeling in a strong letter offering Grace Church for the ordination. It would be quite possible for those who protest to demand a trial and prevent or delay the ordination, and there are indications that such is the plan; and it would be very curious and disagreeable if Dr. Briggs's escape from the Presbyterian church had landed him into another heresy trial. One would think that such a devout Christian scholar ought to find room enough in any denomination that does not discourage the earnest search after truth."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"This ordaining of a believer in the non-inspiration and fallibility of the Bible will cause great dissatisfaction, if not revolt, among the High-church Episcopalians. It will drive further in the wedge that is separating the Low from the High Church, causing the Low to drift into evangelical agnosticism, and the High to drift Romeward."

From the secular journals we quote the following from the New York *Tribune*:

"The incident brings out in a curious way the great difference between the Anglican and the Episcopal churches in regard to biblical criticism. Dr. Huntington, in his letter to *The Tribune* on Friday, referred to the Anglican leaders of biblical criticism, Professors Driver, Kirkpatrick, and Sanday. These and others who could be mentioned, such as Professor Cheyne, go quite as far in their conclusions as Professor Briggs does. Indeed, he has been in a sense their disciple. Their radical conclusions in regard to the Bible have been published in books that have become standard authorities on the subject. Yet not only have they never been called to an account for their views, but they hold positions of honor in the two great universities of the church. Another curious fact is to be noted: The most bitter opposition to the conclusions of biblical criticism in the American Episcopal church comes from extreme High Churchmen. But so representative an Anglican High Churchman as Canon Gore is a disciple of the Higher Criticism, and has admitted the mythical character of some portions of the Old Testament. There are, it is true, many Episcopal clergymen who are familiar with modern biblical criticism and are in accord with its general conclusions. But for

some reason or other the majority, perhaps, seem not to have heard of it, and regard it as an abhorrent thing founded on the writings of Voltaire and Thomas Paine.

"The motives of those who oppose the ordination of Professor Briggs can not be impugned. They are undoubtedly acting from a high sense of duty. But is it not inconsistent for them to oppose Dr. Briggs while they admit that many clergymen in their church hold substantially the same views? If such views of the Bible are damnable heresies, why do they not do their plain duty and have these men put on trial? Surely it is as much a duty to put a false teacher out of the ministry as to prevent one from coming in. Nearly all the Broad-Church clergymen accept the new views of the Bible which Dr. Briggs is condemned for holding. But their High-Church brethren associate with them on terms of pleasant intimacy, and by failing to put them on trial tacitly admit that their views are within the tolerated limits of the church's teaching. So long as this is the case, it is certainly inconsistent, to say the least, to oppose the ordination of Dr. Briggs."

Upon this point, however, *The Sun*, which of late prides itself upon its orthodoxy, says:

"We are surprised that Dr. Huntington should have used such an argument, for really it amounts to nothing. Because those English clergymen agree with Dr. Briggs affords no evidence that his criticism of the Bible is consistent with Christian faith as held by the Episcopal church. Undoubtedly many of the Episcopal and other Protestant clergy agree with him, but that is not the question. The question is whether his doctrine is in agreement with the doctrine of that church, and whether the basis of Christian faith and theology is preserved or destroyed by criticism of the Bible pursued after the scientific method of Dr. Briggs. If he is right, the church should repudiate its old doctrine and accept that taught by him. If his teaching is contrary to its existing standards, and it proposes to uphold them, it should repudiate him. That seems very plain.

"When Dr. Huntington quotes Dr. Briggs as extolling biblical study above all other and celebrating the Bible as 'a divine revelation of redemption to the world,' he begs the question likewise. If the Bible is full of errors and inconsistencies, and even imposture is discoverable in it, as Dr. Briggs's criticism points out, how can any of its narratives and declarations be accepted as true when there is no possible scientific evidence to sustain them? The conclusion to which his biblical criticism leads inevitably can be drawn by any intelligent mind, and his saying it is not inconsistent with the authority of Scripture as divine revelation, as the Word of God, does not make it so."

After giving a number of excerpts from Dr. Briggs's book, showing his position upon many disputed points, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"After reading these criticisms of the Bible, a few among the many in Dr. Briggs's book, every reader can judge for himself where they leave the authority of Scripture; he does not need the casuistry of Dr. Briggs to lead him to a logical conclusion; nor can it prevent his going there. And what other conclusion can it be than that Dr. Briggs puts our theology on a level with the old mythologies, and makes of it a construction of the human mind purely, legendary, mythical, imaginary? If this doctrine should be preached and accepted by the Christian church, would there remain even a shadow of its professed supernatural authority?

"However artfully Dr. Briggs may fight shy of the irresistible conclusion of his own criticisms, honest intelligence is bound to reach it. His proper place, manifestly, is outside of the Christian church and among its assailants."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Religious Review of Reviews says that the Rev. Lach Szyrma, of London, a devout Episcopalian clergyman, is seriously agitating the founding of an order of journalists, which is to be placed under the special protection of the Apostle St. Paul.

The Osservatore Romano publishes a letter from the Abbé Klein, author of the French edition of the "Life of Father Hecker," to the Pope, declaring his adherence without reserve to the Pope's views as expressed in his letter to Cardinal Gibbons, and announcing the suppression of the sale of the book, and adding that he rejects without exception or reservation the errors which the Pope condemns in the book.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

THE German Government must reckon on the possibility that the Social-Democratic Party will ere long become a strong, capable opposition, able to enforce the fulfilment of its demands; but as a revolutionary party it seems to have passed the zenith of its attractions. Socialism captures few votes outside of the industrial proletariat, and its adherents are tired of mere obstruction in Parliament. They ask their representatives to assist in practical reforms, as the overthrow of society as it is and the substitution of proletarian rule seem no nearer than a quarter of a century ago. Bebel, the leader of the party, admits that there is much less unity than formerly, and many of his most talented lieutenants declare openly that important Socialist doctrines and predictions are not borne out by facts. The leader of the South-German Socialists, von Vollmar, thinks the farmer must cooperate with the factory hand in managing the future state. Schönlauck advocates protectionist measures and even doubts the value of militia as compared with the present German military system. Bernstein, in his pamphlet, "The Premises of Socialism and the Tasks of Social Democracy," expresses himself to the following effect:

The party should cease to catch votes by pretending to be revolutionary, and appear openly in its true garb, that of a Social-Democratic Reform Party. Even Bebel finds it necessary to oppose the doctrine of brutal force, as in the case of murder of the Austrian Empress. Moreover, the party is forced to assist reform wherever practicable, despite its revolutionary theories. In the Reichstag it advocates arbitration in case of strikes. In municipal elections, the Socialists join hands with the bourgeois Radicals. With regard to trade-unionism, the difference between theory and practice is still more remarkable, for the assistance of the unemployed, the formation of cooperative societies, and the admission of employers to committees appointed to find work for the unemployed are all anti-revolutionary.

Bernstein also doubts that, as an English writer puts it, "the collective ignorance of the masses is the essence of wisdom." He says:

"As a class the laborers are badly housed, ill educated, and subjected to the baneful influences of uncertain and insufficient employment. We must not expect them to possess those high moral and intellectual qualities which alone render the success of socialistic communism possible. We should not pretend to see qualities in the proletariat which are non-existent. We may rejoice in the fund of intelligence, courage, and energy which the modern labor movement has revealed, but we must not apply to the million what belongs only to the *élite*."

Von Vollmar expressed similar views when he said that "it would be a great misfortune if Socialism suddenly were placed in power." The men who express such views are too numerous and influential to-day to be expelled from the party, but they meet with little encouragement from the old-style leaders. Franz Schenderlein, the Socialist leader who was recently excluded from the party because he accepted the clemency of the Prince of Reuss in a libel case, describes the actions of the orthodox agitators in the main as follows:

The party congresses are but so many holiday trips for the delegates, who also know how to make money during elections and strikes. The strike agitators are rarely *bona-fide* workingmen, but professional agitators. They object to an increase of wages and to prosperity generally, as it lessens the chances of their party. Some of the leaders who pose as workingmen have banked their money abroad, and they even have homes abroad. Such men generally escape arrest during trouble, while their deluded followers languish in prison. The eight-hour-day agitation, the

May-Day agitation only serve to fill the pockets of the "walking delegates."

Of the sums collected, the reports of the trade-unions give a good idea. We quote the following from the account of the German Carpenters' Union:

"The organization numbered 22,104 members in 1898. The income was \$60,210, or over \$2.50 per head, about as much as workmen of the second degree pay for invalid and old-age pensions. There was expended on 'administration' \$2,750; \$8,000 as a subsidy for the union paper; \$1,750 for agitation; \$500 for committee expenses; \$2,250 for the general committee; 'local sundries,' \$14,500; legal aid, \$1,000; traveling assistance to unemployed carpenters, \$100; tools, \$100. The rest was expended to aid strikers." — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LESSONS FROM THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

OFFICIAL Spanish accounts, published lately, describe the means at the disposal of the Spanish commanders as utterly inadequate to the task of repelling an invader. Captain Müller, who was captain of the port at Santiago some time during the war, expresses himself to the following effect in the *Revista Científico Militar*:

Including the sick and the landed marines the Spaniards had only 8,100 men at Santiago. The volunteers, 1,860 strong, kept out of the fight. The Americans were, therefore, twice as strong as the Spaniards. In artillery, too, the Spaniards were very weak, not more than twelve heavy guns being available. The torpedoes placed in the harbor did not act. The *Merrimac* was sunk by her own crew, after cutting through a double chain of ten submarine mines. Captain Müller thinks no cable will act satisfactorily if the mines have been left undisturbed for a few days. Still more astonishing is the story that seven torpedoes were sent against the *Merrimac* by the *Furor*.

Captain Jakobson, of the German cruiser *Geyer*, writes in the main as follows:

When the Spanish admiral decided to leave Santiago during daytime, his doom was sealed. Cervera knew that it was impossible for him to beat the Americans, even if he broke through their lines, and this consciousness of weakness had more to do with the loss of the battle than anything else. The Spanish ships were a month and a half in Santiago, making no attempt to escape and doing nothing to disturb the enemy. Even the two destroyers were not used for the purpose for which they were intended. This inaction insured the defeat of the Spaniards from a psychological point of view. I do not mean to depreciate the courage they exhibited at the last moment, but it is quite natural that Cervera was the first to run his ship ashore, and that the others followed his example.

In the American fleet quite another spirit prevailed. The Americans knew their superiority, and prepared for an attempt of the Spanish ships to escape. Frequent engagements with the Spanish batteries served to keep the American gunners in practice, and the men wished for the end to come. When the Spaniards fled, the moral advantages of the Americans took full effect, and their fire, at first and at greater distance not very effectual, became more precise.

Cervera had but *one* chance. He should have left the harbor at night, in extended line. Personal observations convince me of this. The wreck of the *Merrimac* was no obstacle. True, Admiral Sampson's report says that the entrance to the harbor was lit up to the distance of half a mile by his ships, but no lights are effective for over a mile. It is almost impossible to believe that the Spanish batteries could not force the American ships to change their position, yet no attempt in this direction was made. During the dark nights of July an attempt to leave the harbor might have been successful. Failing this, the Spanish ships should, as soon as they left the harbor, have made an attack upon the Americans ere the latter had all their ships together. Escape was impossible, as the Spanish ships had lost much of their speed.

Captain Jakobson, whose treatise is regarded as valuable by

the American naval authorities, sums up the lessons of the battle as follows:

Removal of all woodwork in fighting ships. No unprotected torpedoes. Protection for the gunners. Smokeless powder. Quick firing. Preservation of normal speed. Full training of the crews in all branches of the service.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRUSTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

ALTHO combinations for the creation of commercial or industrial monopolies are not unknown in countries like France and Germany, state control of many industries interferes with the growth of trusts. Great Britain and her colonies, however, are not a little affected by them, tho the formation of trusts has not yet assumed such proportions there as with us. The Socialists point to them as in fulfilment of their predictions.

M. H. Hyndman writes in *Justice*, London:

"There is practically no free market in anything except, perhaps, bread and meat. The middle class of America is being completely crushed out as an independent class. Distributors and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail, are nothing more than the commission agents of the trusts. No respectable merchant or storekeeper can call his soul his own in 'his own' business. He must buy and sell all his commodities at the price which the trusts dictate. Not long since the most important storekeepers of New York, powerful, rich men, thought to act independently of the principal tobacco trust. They were 'ordered' to return the whole of the cigarettes they had bought 'within twenty-four hours,' and they obeyed the order. . . . It is a very bad outlook to the great republic. And not much better here. Trusts are growing rapidly in England, too, where they are quite as unscrupulous, and are becoming almost as influential as in America. We scarcely notice what is going on. But industry after industry is being 'combined' in Great Britain, more and more the whole system of distribution is being managed from one center under monopoly control. . . . And yet with all this staring them in the face there are still men who talk as if the land question were the main matter of modern politics and economics. It is quite certain Social-Democrats won't be led astray after *that* red herring. When Mr. Moulton, the great patent counsel and patent owner, makes a dead-set at the 'unearned increment' of rent, we think we know where we are. This is indeed the capitalist's last ditch, and we will take care to shove the great Q.C. and his fellow single-taxers into it. Socialization of all monopolies including the land. How would that suit you, Moulton, Q.C.? You'd turn Tory at once, you know you would. Never let us forget that trusts belong to no party, but dominate all parties; hold no creeds, but use all creeds."

The Saturday Review, London, points out that trusts, whether they serve party purposes or are served by them, are not without political influence. "The people of this country, unfortunately for themselves, are very badly informed regarding the baneful effects of these trusts and syndicates upon trade and politics in America," says this prototype of the New York *Sun*, and it adds:

"It is to them, in a great measure, that the recent growth of the imperial spirit is due; they have had it manufactured by the press and thrust upon the people, just as they thrust the war with Spain upon President McKinley. They will be our rivals in the far East even as they are our unscrupulous rivals in Canada. Mr. Choate, in his speech before the chambers of commerce, recognized the fact that America and England were trade rivals, but he pleaded for a 'generous and loyal' rivalry. The phrase is not particularly enlightening as applied to a scramble for more trade on the part of two rival countries, and any kind of generosity or loyalty, except to its own members, is the very last thing we should expect from an American trust."

The Globe, Toronto, admits that the trusts are becoming a dangerous power, but believes that the public have no power to prevent such combinations. The people can only influence the conditions from which the trusts draw their strength. It says:

"The trust obtains oppressive control by seizing the nation's gateways and highways. By no other means can it practise extortion. The gateways are closed by fostering economic theories which lead the public to regard the exclusion of foreign goods as an advantageous policy. That gives the trust immunity from outside competition, a privilege which is in itself a power of extortion. But this power is rendered doubly strong by securing control of the highways within the nation. No economic theory can make the people believe such control to be in the public interest, so the work must be accomplished by stealth. The highways being in private hands, and their business concealed from public inspection, makes this comparatively easy. The trust secures secret rates, secret rebates, false billing, and various surreptitious favors for bribes and rewards as various in their nature. Thus it has two distinct methods of extortion, the one through the closing of the gateways and the other through the controlling of the highways. The tariff levied on imports relieves it of competition, and it charges a proportionate rate to the consumers of its products. The excessive freight rates levied on its rivals at home have the same effect, and it levies proportionate charges on its customers. The one evil exempts it from foreign and the other from domestic competition. It is clear that the obvious evils of the trust are not on account of its extent or organization, but on account of the power conferred by these two privileges."

This is only a mild hint at the desirableness of the state ownership of railroads and other public highways, an ownership which is generally ostracized as paternalism and state socialism in countries allowed to flourish under the freedom of trust monopolies. However, as a few corporations in Great Britain have begun to work out their own salvation, many papers suggest the following of such examples, and the initiative of the unprogressive nations of continental Europe need not be mentioned by editors jealous of the reputation of our race. *The Times*, Victoria, says:

"In this connection it is very interesting to learn that that center of practical Socialism, Glasgow, has just decided to take another step toward lightening still further the burden of the citizens. It is proposed to municipalize the liquor traffic and to make the ferries on the Clyde free. Things are not proposed by the big Scottish municipality until they are thoroughly thought out and practically ready for going into operation. Henceforth when the Glasgow corporation desire to abolish any public house they will not have to buy out 'the whole shooting-match' at heavy cost; and the citizens will be able to travel from one side of the river to the other without paying the ferry fare formerly exacted. Had it not been that the ferries are under the management of the Clyde navigation trust this boon would have been granted a generation ago. . . . In the dim and distant future there may be a happy day when it will be possible to say that the vampire trust and the pirate 'combine' no longer control or sell the necessities of life to the people at exorbitant prices."

If extensive circulation is a proof of excellence, the honor of having furnished the best description of the trusts belongs to that genial humorist, "Martin Dooley," of Chicago. The following description by him has been quite fully reproduced abroad:

"'Ye think 'tis sthranglin' our fair land an' so does th' whole Willum J. O'Brien Lithry an' Mar-rchin' Club. But to me it looks like jus' th' diff'rence between a man bein' robbed be wan strong ar'm man at a time, an' be sarched be twinty. A la'ad at th' mills gets his month's pay an' goes down to Halsted Sthreet an' has a tub iv beer, an' some wan lifts his watch. On his way home a pickpocket gets his pin; thin a sthtrong ar'm b'y at Deerin' Sthreet holds him up f'r his money. At his dure-step two or three young an' inxepeeryenced robbers throw him down an' take th' shoes off his feet. Now, if 'twas a thrust, if these here competin' merchants was to unite an' meet the la'ad at th' start, they cud sthrip him clane as a bone, an' lave nawthin' f'r th' loathsome an' disunited competitors up th' sthreet. They'd be sthstrong enough to do business in spite iv th' polis; they'd have no thrubble in bein' incorporayted in New Jersey, where th' green goods come fr'm, an' they cud prove to anny intelligent man that 'tis better to be skinned early an' be th' latest methods thin to thrust th' job to a lot iv rough-an'-tumblers, without capital, an' not havin' th' inthrests iv th' counthry at stake."

"'An' what ar're th' poor la-ads up th' sthreet goin' to do?'"

asked Mr. Hennessy, whose Democratic sympathies were instantly aroused by the misfortunes of the crushed footpads.

"They're goin' to wurruk f'r th' Burglars' thrust," said Mr. Dooley. "Each iv thim that's a good mechanic 'll be given a piece iv lead pipe an' a woolen sock, an' tol' to go out and increase th' comfort iv th' poor. Th' sthreet cars 'll give thim rayjooiced rates to thravel fr'm wan dark alley to another, an' th' council 'ill pass an' ordhnance prohibiting anny wan fr'm importin' sand-bags an' jimnies into th' city. Afther a while a man can be robbed as aisily in his own house as in an alley. That's what th' thrust will do. It will so."

"TREMENDOUS MILITARY PREPARATIONS" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ASKED by Mr. Dillon why the army in the Cape Colony is continually being increased, the secretary for colonial affairs, Mr. Chamberlain, answered that the South African Republic is making "tremendous military preparations," and that British armaments are merely dictated by prudence. As the Transvaal standing army of somewhat less than 1,600 men, including the mounted police corps, appears inferior to the task of lifting the British empire from its sockets, a new attempt to further the cause of progress and civilization by annexing the gold-fields of the Transvaal to the British empire is confidently predicted throughout the world. Coming events are heralded by a petition of British subjects in the Transvaal, which runs, in the main, as follows:

British subjects in the Transvaal believe they have just cause for complaint and their grievances can only be removed by the British Government. Taxation of the mining industries is excessive. The railroad companies, which are not British and very inefficient, are granted undue concessions. The money obtained from the dynamite and other monopolies is used to strengthen the military position of the republic. Foreigners who agitate in favor of British rule are expelled. Juries are chosen only from citizens. The municipal council of Johannesburg must have at least one half of the members citizens. Gatherings and demonstrations in favor of British rule are treated as crimes, altho Her

British Majesty is suzerain of the Transvaal.

The foreign element are not unanimous in their complaints. *The Standard and Diggers' News*, Johannesburg, says:

"The address to Queen Victoria contains twenty thousand signatures, obtained chiefly during the great cricket match by paid agents. The property-holders of Johannesburg, the staid business men, have nothing to do with the matter. Prosperity is increasing, and is only interfered with by such ill-timed agitation. Neither the trade nor the general welfare of the republic can benefit by it."

Many British papers agree with Mr. Chamberlain, who says that



CHAMBERLAIN: "Who will relieve me of my old man of the woods?"

—Moonshine, London.

"friendly representations" are useless, and that sterner measures must follow. Mr. Chamberlain accuses President Krüger of having left his promises to the "Uitlanders" hitherto

unfulfilled. President Krüger asks Mr. Chamberlain to specify his charges, but the "imperialists" advise the colonial secretary to avoid so undignified a course. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"The President of the Transvaal is in a state of virtuous surprise that any one should accuse him of not keeping his promises, and he challenges Mr. Chamberlain to the proof. We trust the colonial secretary will take no notice of this perfectly impudent request, for if he does he will only involve himself in an unseemly and unprofitable wrangle over points of evidence."

The Outlook, London, says:

"Something must be done, and promptly. We say promptly, because Mr. Krüger is an old man, and if the pacification of the Transvaal is weakly left to be effected until after his death, the pacification will be heralded by something the reverse of pacific. But taken in hand now, it might be accomplished swiftly and with ease; for Mr. Krüger has no equal among men who would be king in the art of 'climbing down'—once he has been made to understand that he *must* climb down."

But many people in England believe that it is best to leave the Boers alone. The London *Spectator* admits that it would be unwise to extend the power of Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company, who are chiefly interested in the matter. It says:

"The one place which has given real anxiety and trouble during the past few years, the one place in which deeds have been done that have made Englishmen blush with shame, the one place which is from every point of view in an unsatisfactory condition, is the one place, or at any rate the one important place, in the empire which is held on the old bad basis of exploitation and dividend-producing for investors at home. The primary and essential object of the owners and rulers of Rhodesia is not the good government and the improvement of Rhodesia and its inhabitants, but its development as a paying estate for the Chartered Company. The fact is, of course, not so crudely advertised as we have expressed it, but it is the bottom fact, for all that, of the Chartered Company's rule."

The Speaker gives space to a long letter from Reginald Stat-ham, member of the National Liberal Club, who expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

First of all, the grievances alleged as a justification for the raid were much exaggerated. This must be taken into consideration when we hear that no considerable reform has taken place. The dynamite monopoly reduced the cost of crushing ore, and even if the minimum price suggested were adopted, it would only effect a saving of 6d. per ton. The Netherlands Railway Company has a very efficient service, and does not object to competition. The finances of the Transvaal are in excellent condition, the Government merely refuses to be fleeced by financiers in Paris or Berlin. The bogey of German interference was set up by the Chartered Company for its own purposes. The Transvaal does not rely on German support. As regards the welding together of



NO BIGAMY!

DAME KRÜGER (to Uitlander): "None of your April fool business! Love me or leave me—I'll have no bigamy."

"There could be no bigamy. The newcomers must first forswear their old country before they become burgers in the Transvaal."—PRESIDENT KRÜGER at Johannesburg, April 1.

—The Westminster Gazette, London.

the European races, that was progressing favorably when the raid interfered with it. Roman-Dutch law is the common law throughout South Africa, but English precedents are admitted. The Dutch Reformed church includes by far the larger European population of South Africa. It is but reasonable to encourage English children to learn Dutch; on the other hand, every well-to-do burgher in the Transvaal or Orange Free State has his children taught English. Leave South Africa alone. When there is no hope of British interference as a consequence of factitious agitation, that agitation will cease.

The chief grievance to-day is that the Transvaal will not admit as citizens men who refuse to promise loyalty to the country. Yet many Radical English papers admit that, in view of the corruption and juggling practised in the Cape Colony, and especially in Rhodesia, the Boers can not be blamed for opposing what President Krüger calls "political bigamy." *The Westminster Gazette*, referring to the Vryburg elections, says:

"It will be remembered that the two Progressives returned at the Cape General Election were subsequently unseated on petition, and to-day the consequent by-election takes place. The allegation is that government officials are interfering to prevent large numbers of Progressive voters getting to Vryburg. Mr. Sauer is the minister of railways, and he is said to have vetoed a special train, which was actually starting for Vryburg from Cape-town. All this sounds very extraordinary—so much so that we are pretty sure we do not know the two sides which there must be to this, as to every other, question. If we remember aright, the last election was voided because there voted at it large numbers of 'faggot' voters—the very people who now want to vote again. Possibly Mr. Sauer declines facilities on that ground."

President Krüger, during a speech at Rustenburg, said he was quite willing to meet the foreigners on reasonable grounds, but he would not give away an inch where the independence of the country is concerned. "You want me to help you," he added, "but you send your complaints to a foreign government. Do you think that is the right way to go about it?" The Boers regard the future with much composure. The English press, which asserted in 1881 and again in 1895 that the danger of German and French interference was to be considered in any attempt to conquer the Transvaal, now believe that Germany would remain indifferent. As a matter of fact, however, the force most to be considered now as before is the Afrikaner element in British South Africa. The Boers in the Cape Colony are much embittered. The formation of a National Afrikaner Bond, "formed of heterogeneous elements, but having the *sine qua non* of being un-English," is being discussed. The National Bond is to obtain the support of all who are too scrupulous to join the present Afrikaner Bond "because it is, at least officially, loyal to the crown." Moreover, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State form to-day a much stronger nucleus for an independent Dutch South Africa, and the Boers have not lost their power of assimilating the foreign element. The South African correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It can hardly be denied that the South African Republic is to-day the most important country of South Africa, while twenty years ago it had no economic standing. As a military power, the union of Transvaal and Free State is not to be despised. The few ill-armed, ammunitionless levies of 1880 have grown into 40,000 men, supplied with everything, backed by the Afrikaner Bond, which practically controls the Cape Colony. Every year of peace and healthy growth lessens the chances of Great Britain in a war, and the time when a handful of mounted police could proclaim British rule has passed forever."

A correspondent of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, expresses himself to the following effect:

The South African League, the British organization, has endeavored to use the death of an Englishman named Edgar, who was shot last year by a policeman in the exercise of his duty, for purposes of agitation. But war is not to be thought of; the Boers and the Germans and even the orderly section of the English are dissatisfied with the agitation. It seems, however, that the news-

paper crusade has another purpose besides instigating a rebellion against the Transvaal Government. Foreign papers copy the British accounts, foreign merchants become alarmed, and the wily Briton, who knows that the whole trouble is of his own making, has the markets of South Africa without competition.

French and Austrian papers suggest that England may be more willing to attack the Transvaal because Germany is less interested in that country than formerly. But since the Samoan affair, the German papers show that a strong African policy would be very popular. The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks that President Krüger, who has always been a man of his word, will give the British residents greater rights as soon as they deserve it. The Pretoria *Volksstem* says an Anglo-German agreement must always result to the advantage of the Transvaal, as Germany is not likely to work against the Boers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

THE famine reigns in eleven of the sixty-eight Russian provinces, and nearly every radical paper in Europe abuses the Czar and his ministers, holding them responsible for all the sufferings of his people. Yet the Russian Government is ceaseless in its endeavor to develop the resources of the country, and not without success. The railroads will gradually overcome famine. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"In the mining districts of the Altai Mountains, where formerly only 5 per cent. of the soil was cultivated, to-day 300,000 tons of grain are produced in excess of what the district needs. In the prairies of Western Siberia five years ago nearly 100,000 tons of grain had to be imported. To-day more than 60,000 tons can be exported to other regions. Thus territories which formerly had to be assisted now help in some measure to relieve others."

The greatest hindrance to rapid progress in Russia are the Russians themselves, who have not yet fully learned to appreciate education. A correspondent of the *Vorwärts*, Berlin, says:

"Our bourgeoisie is only just beginning to exist, it is without education, and the industrial proletariat is equally embryonic. It has been said that only 17,000 leading spirits aroused the masses during the French Revolution, altho France had then 25,000,000 people. Russia has 130,000,000 inhabitants, and would be glad if she had a couple of thousand really progressive people. That the railroads have increased in number is true enough, but they are still too few to affect the masses."

How little freedom of thought is as yet permitted in Russia may be gathered from the fact that Dr. Kleinschmidt's "Drei Jahrhunderte Russischen Geschichte" has been prohibited by the censors, an act which is equivalent to the confiscation of Bayard Taylor's "History of Germany," if such a book could be suppressed in Germany. Hence it will not create surprise that the *Ruskya Trud*, a very progressive paper, was confiscated for criticizing the officials. The paper said:

"Not only the officials, every one is a bureaucrat in Russia, a bureaucrat in the worst sense of the word. It would require enormous creative powers in a statesman to put new life in our people. Despite outward uniformity conservatism and liberalism are waging a bitter war, nearly all officialdom is in the opposition, but held in check by the fanaticism of the Conservative element. The official does not believe in the good effects of his work and does it only to retain his position. The man of science becomes in Russia a bureaucrat, the merchant is a bureaucrat who gathers indirect taxes, the landowner is hardly more than a taxgatherer for his creditors. The peasant farmer is expected to maintain this army of bureaucrats; but he has broken down under the load, has become a drunkard, and has lost the dignity of a human being."

The writer in the *Vorwärts* whom we quoted above declares that Russia, despite her connection with Europe, remains Asiatic. It always was and remains the country of corruption. We hear of a "Young Russia" which studies, of railroads which open up the country, of the spirit of Socialism among the factory hands, of a new epoch in art and literature. All these things exist, but they do not permeate the great, inert mass of Russia.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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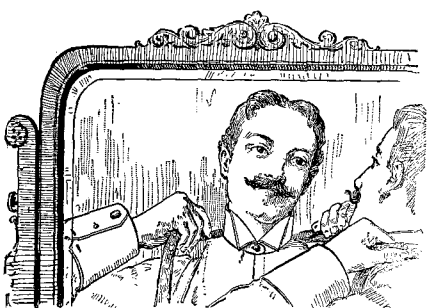
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Cloth Skirts, \$4 up.
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We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. All orders filled promptly; a suit or skirt can be made in one day when necessary. We pay express charges everywhere. If, when writing, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, it will afford us pleasure to send you exactly what you wish. Write to-day for Catalogue and samples; we will send them to you free by return mail.

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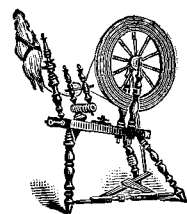
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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Since the beginning of the year, the importations of United States produce to Gibraltar have been on a very liberal scale, especially flour, American descriptions having so far completely ruled the market. Produce from other countries has not been able to compete, in consequence of the difference in cost. The supplies which arrived direct from New York during the past quarter amounted to 23,548 sacks. If the importation of cereal produce from abroad were not handicapped in Spain by heavy duties, there is no doubt that this market would become an important center for entrance of American supplies. At the present moment, the demand for flour is limited to local consumption, but some of it finds its way to the neighboring Spanish villages in the shape of bread, through the several thousands of laborers daily engaged in the extensive dock and harbor works going on at this port. The trade in petroleum has for some time past been in the hands of four importers, who have also been long-established retailers in the article in this market. Owing to a combination among them they succeeded in converting the business into almost a monopoly, raising prices to exorbitant figures; but a few outsiders having lately imported a small supply of the article to retail in this market, the competition has caused quite a decline in prices, which at present hardly permit of any margin. During the past month, 18,190 cases of refined petroleum were imported direct from New York, the greater portion being for account of the combination. The want of facilities for the storing and handling of petroleum on shore and afloat, added to strict police and fortress restrictions, prevent speculation to any extent. American lard has been in fair demand during the past months, the ruling prices being considerably under the price of Spanish supplies, which have for some time past been quite scarce, owing to the reduced number of hogs which were raised during the last year in the south of Spain. Imports from the United States come in wooden pails, and lately, 2,000 pails were received direct from New York by steamships. The tobacco market has lately been very inactive for outward traffic, but the local consumption continues gradually to lessen the large stocks stored previous to the imposition of 1d. per pound duty last year. The direct arrivals from the United States during the present year have so far consisted of only 333 cases and 17 hogsheads of leaf tobacco and 175 cases of cavendish. A very extensive business continues to be carried on in American salted pork, hams, bacon, cheese, and every kind and description of canned provisions, vegetables, and fruits. These articles of daily consumption generally come through English ports, principally Liverpool, and in such quantities as fully to meet the demands, not only of this British colony and the shipping arriving at its port, but also of the Spanish neighborhood.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Times, under date of March 29, regarding the progress of the great Siberian Railway, may be of interest to the steel-rail manufacturers in the United States. It announces that the imperial exchequer will open a further credit of 82,770,660 rubles (\$42,626,889) for improving the lines of traffic and transport of the western and central sections of the railroad. The disbursement of this large sum is divided so that 8,750,000 rubles shall be used during three years for various needs of traffic, 43,000,000 rubles during nine years for increasing the speed of trains, and 31,000,000 rubles during four years for new rails, making the aggregate amount allotted



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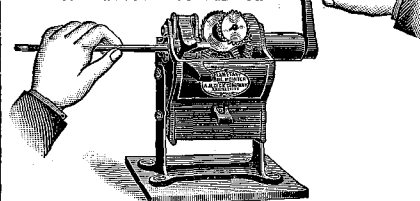
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Mechanical perfection. No toy. Circulars free. Made only by **A. B. DICK COMPANY,** 152-154 Lake Street, CHICAGO. 47 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

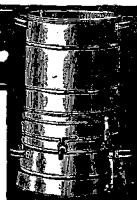
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Distilled Water—100% Pure from the Sanitary Still.

TESTIMONIALS—Physicians' endorsements and full particulars by return mail.

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for this purpose in the current year 16,500,000 rubles (\$8,497,500). This large sum is in addition to 30,500,000 rubles (\$15,707,500) for the Siberian Railroad and 71,000,000 rubles (\$36,565,000) for other lines in this year's estimates.

The commercial organizations of France are doing all within their power to promote the study of foreign commerce and foreign languages and to overcome the national habit of indifference to the latter. To this end, the Society for the Defense of Commerce in Marseilles maintains a free commercial school, and the National Ministry of Commerce grants "purses for residence in foreign lands." Purses of the first category (4,000 francs = \$772 for the first year, 3,000 francs = \$579 for the second), are reserved for young men not less than 16 and not more than 18 years who desire to establish themselves in some country beyond Europe and who, by virtue of the law of July 15, 1889, are relieved of the obligation of active military service if they reside regularly in foreign parts until they shall have attained 30 years. The purses of the second category (varying from 2,500 to 4,000 francs = \$482.50 to \$772) are for young men aged not more than 26 years, graduates of a high school of commerce, who, after having accomplished their military service, are desirous of completing, by a practical apprenticeship, their theoretical knowledge gained at the school. This year two purses are to be granted for each category.

The city council of Gothenburg, Sweden, at its last meeting decided to purchase the franchise and stock of the Gothenburg Tramways Company for the sum of £70,000 (\$340,635). It has not yet been settled whether the city will build and manage the road itself, or lease the franchise to a Swedish or a foreign company. It has been proposed to organize a home company; but, owing

to the present high prices paid for money, it is doubtful if this can be realized. A German company has offered to build and manage the electric tramways under certain conditions, but the council decided that these conditions were not sufficiently defined.

The imperial Japanese Diet recently passed the loan bill which gives to Formosa the sum of 35,000,000 yen (\$17,500,000 in United States gold) to be spent in public improvements on the island. This will undoubtedly result in an increased import trade, and it is to be hoped our manufacturers will profit by it. While the larger proportion of the above sum will be expended in a railway and harbor work, trade in all lines will be stimulated, and a considerable commercial boom is to be expected during the period of construction. A very important experiment is now being made, the success of which depends much upon assistance given by American manufacturers. This is the establishment in the city of Tamsui of a general supply house, something entirely new to Formosa. Commodious quarters have been obtained, and a large sample room arranged, in which will be placed on exhibition manufactured goods of all kinds. The manager, Mr. H. W. S. Edmunds, is an experienced merchant from Japan, and it is his intention to push almost wholly the sale of American goods. He is desirous of entering into communication with American manufacturers, and solicits from manufacturers catalogs and commercial literature, with prices and best discounts and other information necessary for effecting sales, and would like catalogs in duplicate wherever possible. He is particularly desirous of obtaining samples, and requests that same may be sent him wherever practicable. The sample room will, he believes, lead to more satisfactory results than any other method of business which he could adopt. Of course there are some lines in which samples are out of question. For such, he desires photographs or other pictorial representation. The Edmunds establishment will be the only house working on this basis on the island.

In answer to a Minnesota correspondent, Consul-General Goodnow writes from Shanghai, March 9, 1899:

"The flour imported into China was valued at 1,505,653 taels (\$978,673). The consul-general values the haikwan tael at 65 cents. According to estimates by the United States director of the mint, the average in three years was: 1896, 81.1 cents; 1897, 73.9 cents; 1898, 69.4 cents) in 1896, 1,221,516 taels (\$793,985) in 1897, and 1,774,712 taels (\$1,153,562) in 1898. I would estimate the weight in 1898 at 59,000,000 pounds. The advance in the price of flour has materially checked its use. The small cakes used by the lower classes are now made almost entirely of rice flour, and only varnished over with wheat flour. A return to the average value of wheat in the United States and to the average rate of freight from the Pacific coast to this point will result in a very large increase in the use of wheat flour here. Most of these people are poor beyond our understanding, and wheat flour is a luxury to them just as it was to our forefathers, and not a necessity as it has grown to be to us. Its use is instantly lessened by a rise in price. The increase in 1898 and 1897 is not an increase of consumption by Chinese. A large proportion has gone to the new garrisons of foreign troops at Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, and Kiao-Chow, and to the foreign men-of-war now on this coast. On the other hand, the local mill at Shanghai sold last year nearly 10,000,000 pounds of flour. This enters directly in competition with flour from the United States. While Shanghai flour is slightly darker, it sells (wholesale) at \$1.85 in Mexican currency (87 cents in United States currency. Taking the valuation of the director of the mint, April 1, 1899, \$1 in Mexican currency = 47.2 cents in United States currency) for 50 pounds. American flour is sold at \$2 in Mexican currency (94.4 cents) per 50 pounds."

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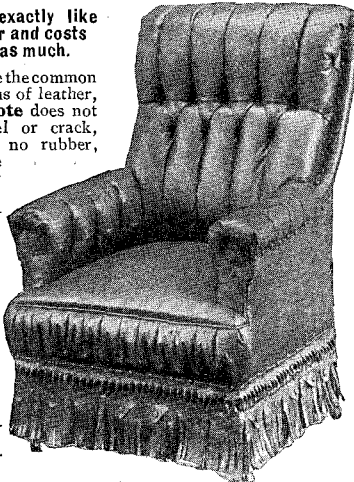
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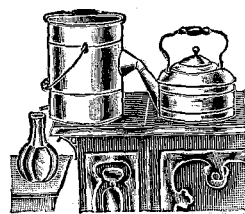
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Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

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The Steam of the Teakettle Condensed is **PURE DISTILLED WATER**. The only safe water to drink. Aerated, Sparkling, Good. Free from Alkali, Lime, Microbes. Cheapest. Fastest Producer. Water comes Cool. Write for booklet. Teakettle Water St. Co., 6322 Drexel Av., Chicago, Ill.



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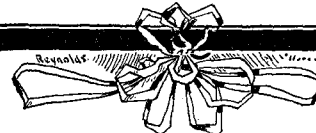
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A prominent foreign chemist, who has been connected with the Nobel petroleum refinery in Baku, has according to the *Aftenposten* (a leading Christiania paper) discovered a new method of refining which appears to be an improvement on the process now applied in Baku. The right to use the patent has been offered to a Christiania company, and some time ago a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The committee reported favorably on March 9, and the enterprise, which will involve an expenditure of about 1,000,000 kroner (\$268,000), will soon be inaugurated. The factory will cost about 250,000 kroner (\$67,000) and will be built near Christiania. The output of refined oil, it is calculated, will amount to 20,000,000 kilograms a year. It is intended to obtain the raw material from Baku. It is possible that our manufacturers can supply machinery for the factory. Purchases in this line are now made chiefly in Germany.

Under date of April 15, 1899, Consul Dudley writes from Vancouver in regard to the cable that is to be laid from that city to Fanning Island and thence to Australia and New Zealand. The capital stock of the enterprise, he says, has been divided into eighteen parts. Of this, it is said that the colonies of Australia and New Zealand will take eight-eightieths and the governments of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada five-eightieths each. The work of laying the cable will begin this summer.

It keeps the healthy well
and strengthens invalids

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The Lewis School for Stammerers
96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

The German *Butcher Paper* is agitating the raising of the duty on American sausage. It says: "Competent officials are of the opinion that the American smoked sausage, on account of its changed composition and method of manufacturing, must be placed under the head of 'Sausage for better table enjoyment,' and no more under 'Common sausage.' With such a change, however, is joined a raising of the conventional duty from 17 marks (\$4.05) to 60 marks (\$14.28) per 100 kilograms."

The present duty and tax on meat, fish, and fowl which arrive here from the United States is as follows per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds):

Meat, cut up, fresh and preserved, also extract of meat.....	\$4.76
Fish:	
Fresh.....	Free
Salted, dried, smoked, and boiled (with the exception of herrings).....	.71
In vinegar or oil.....	2.86
Canned or in other packing.....	14.28
Fowl and game.....	7.14

The convention between Germany and Austria-Hungary provides the following exceptions of the above tariff on meat, fowl, and game:

Pork, cut up, fresh, and preserved (lard excepted).....	\$4.05
Meat, cut up and fresh (pork excepted).....	3.57
Fowl.....	2.86
Game.....	4.76

In addition to the foregoing tariff there is a local tax of \$2.86 per 100 kilograms on meat, fowl, and game if the same is brought into Breslau.

PERSONALS.

In an editorial review of the complete uniform edition of Mark Twain's works which has just been brought out, the New York *Herald* compares our funmaker to the great French comic dramatist, Molière. Says *The Herald*:

"It would be doing Mark Twain a disservice to liken him to Molière, the greatest comic dramatist of all time, and yet there is more than one point of similarity. Just as Mark Twain began by writing comic copy which contained no prophecy of a masterpiece like 'Huckleberry Finn,' so Molière was at first the author only of semi-acrobatic farces on the Italian model, in no wise pre-saging 'Tartuffe' and the 'Misanthrope.' Just as Molière succeeded first of all in pleasing the broad public that likes robust fun, and then slowly and step by step developed into a dramatist who set on the stage enduring figures plucked out of the abounding life about him, so also has Mark Twain grown, ascending from 'The Jumping Frog' to 'Huckleberry Finn,' as comic as its elder brother and as laughter-provoking, but charged also with meaning and with philosophy. And, like Molière again, Mark Twain has kept solid hold of the material world; his doctrine is not of earth earthy, but it is never sublimated into sentimentality. He sympathizes with the spiritual side of humanity, while never ignoring the sensual. Like Molière, Mark Twain takes his stand on common sense and thinks scorn of affectation of every sort. He understands sinners and strugglers and weaklings, and he is not harsh with them, reserving his scorching hatred for hypocrites and pretenders and frauds.

"At how long an interval Mark Twain shall be berated after Molière and Cervantes it is for the future to declare. All that we can see clearly now is that it is with them that he is to be classed—with Molière and Cervantes, with Chaucer and Fielding, humorists all of them, and all of them manly men."

LONDON is making merry over the latest joke, home-made, of course, at the expense of Kaiser

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OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 25TH.

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Are experienced by those who eat Granola, the ready-to-serve food. A combination of predigested grains, with a rich nutty flavor, containing three times the nutriment and strength-giving qualities of best beef.

A few teaspoonfuls with the addition of milk make a delicious meal at a cost of one cent a person.

Made by the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium Health Food Co. Sold by grocers. Sample free if you mention LITERARY DIGEST.



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Should find nourishment in bread, and it is a cruelty to feed children upon white flour products, entailing upon them imperfect development and physical degeneration as well as disease.

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is rich in GLUTEN and all that goes to BUILD UP in youth and SUSTAIN in old age. Bread made from the Franklin Flour is a beautiful light golden brown. It takes its color from the elements contained in the whole wheat from which it is made, and it is the cheapest flour ever known, as it will make more pounds of bread from the same weight of flour, and give more food value for the same money than any other flour in the world.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. See that the Flour delivered bears our label. Avoid substitutes. Send for free booklet.

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A bold, brave book teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity. Union Signal: Thousands of women have blessed Dr. Stockham for Tokology, thousands of men and women will bless her for Karezza.

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Send for a beautiful booklet free. It tells how to obtain, free, the famous Larkin premiums worth \$10.00 each.

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Wilhelm. It is as follows: During Kipling's illness Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany sent a graceful and cordial message expressing the hope that his life might be spared. On Kipling's recovery the Kaiser conferred the Order of the Black Eagle—of the second class—upon Providence.

To celebrate the anniversary of the liberation of Switzerland in the coming summer a series of performances of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will be given in Altdorf, the town where the chief incident of the drama took place. A theater holding twelve hundred persons will be built for the occasion, and ten performances will be given.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, in his book, "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," tells the following story of Horace Greeley and Sidney Howard Gay, editor in the forties of *The Anti-Slavery Standard*, and later managing editor of the *New York Tribune*:

"With the news of the murder of Lincoln, there came to New York every other terrible message. The office of *The Tribune*, of course, received echoes from all the despatches which showed the alarm at Washington. There were orders for the arrest of this man, there were suspicions of the loyalty of that man. No one knew what the morrow might bring. In the midst of the anxieties of such hours to Mr. Gay, the acting editor of that paper, there entered the foreman of the type-setting room. He brought with him the proof of Mr. Greeley's leading article, as he had left it before leaving the city for the day. It was a brutal, bitter, sarcastic, personal attack on President Lincoln—the man who, when Gay read the article, was dying in Washington.

"Gay read the article and asked the foreman if he had any private place where he could lock up the type, to which no one but himself had access. The foreman said he had. Gay bade him tie up the type, lock the galley with this article in his cupboard, and tell no one what he had told him. Of course no such article appeared in the *Tribune* the next morning. But when Gay arrived on the next day at the office he was met with the news that 'the old man' wanted him, and the intimation that 'the old man' was very angry. Gay waited upon Greeley.

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"Mr. Greeley was cowed. He said not a word, nor ever alluded to the subject again. I suppose the type is locked up in the cupboard of the *Tribune* office at this hour. It was by this sort of service that Mr. Gay earned Mr. Wilson's praise that 'he kept Mr. Greeley up to the war.'"

BRIGNOLI the tenor once agreed to sing a solo at St. Agnes's Church, New York City. He came in late, and after divesting himself of many coverings, tumbling over music-racks, and exasperating the choir by trying his voice, he came to the conclusion that he was ready. By this time, however, the sermon had commenced; But Brignoli, unabashed, leaned over the choir-railings and tried to attract the attention of the preacher by shaking his head and gesticulating with his hands. At last he called out in a voice which was audible for some distance: "Me ready for ze sing! Stoppa ze preach! Stoppa ze preach!" And the priest actually cut the sermon short in order to accommodate the impatient tenor, whose voice now rang out with such fervor as to thrill the worshippers and justify the sacrifice.

WHEN Prince Bismarck died, a watcher was bribed, and entering the room in which the body lay, by a window, two photographers of Hamburg took a flashlight photograph of the dead chancellor. This they tried to sell, but the Bismarck family intervened on the ground that its permis-

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sion had not been given. The perpetrators were caught by their own photograph. The sly Germans did not notice a clock on the wall which marked the exact moment when the picture was taken. This told the police which watchers were on duty, and the men named the persons who had taken the pictures. The case has dragged through the courts for nearly a year, and has just been decided. Sentences of from three to six months' imprisonment were inflicted, and the pictures have been suppressed.

PRINCESS EUGÉNIE PALÉOLOGUE'S claim that she is the direct descendant of Constantine Palæologus, the last Emperor of Byzantium, has been declared valid by the Russian Holy Synod after examining the documents submitted by her. Her rank will hereafter be recognized by Russia, and a pension will be paid to her. The princess is a Maltese.

THE appointment of Herbert Gladstone as chief whip of the Liberal party in England has been received with unanimous enthusiasm. Not only is his name obviously one to conjure with among Liberals, but he possesses a remarkable combination of qualities desirable for the position. His genial temperament renders him universally popular. He is a genuine sportsman, excelling particularly at golf, is never nervous or worried, enjoys magnificent health, and is an old Parliamentary hand.

In commemoration of the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem, which took place on the thirty-first of October last, which was so important an event for the evangelical portion of Christendom, Emperor William of Germany has caused a number of copies of the artistically executed memorial to be prepared, one of which has been received by President McKinley. The memorial is beautifully engrossed and bears the autographs of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, and is practically a condensed history of Christianity from the birth of Christ.

COL. JAMES F. SMITH, commanding the First California Volunteers in the Philippines, has been rewarded for his gallant services by President McKinley, who has appointed him a brigadier-general of volunteers. After Manila was evacuated and Major-General Otis began his campaign of scattering the insurgent army, Colonel Smith with a portion of the California Regiment was sent to Negros Island. Colonel Smith was made governor of the island, and his administration of affairs has been highly satisfactory. Colonel Smith is well known in this city, being a member of the law firm of Smith & Murasky.

Current Events.

Monday, May 1.

—Admiral Dewey reports that the men of the *Yorktown*, captured by the Filipinos, are safe at the insurgents' headquarters.

—Warrants for the \$20,000,000 due to Spain under the terms of the Peace Treaty are delivered to the French Ambassador.

—Lord Salisbury makes a statement with regard to the Anglo-Russian agreement: it is announced that Russia and England have "agreed to uphold the integrity of the Chinese empire."

—The Spanish elections show a government majority in the senate.

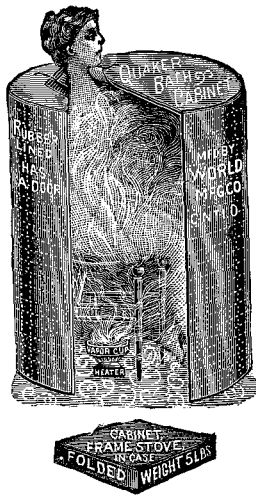
Tuesday, May 2.

—The Postmaster-General orders the "anti-imperialistic" pamphlets of Edward Atkinson excluded from the mails to the Philippines on the ground that they are seditious.

—Thomas G. Hayes (Dem.) is elected mayor of Baltimore.

—Aguinaldo telegraphs to London that "under no circumstances will he accept an American protectorate."

—General Lawton's column captures several Filipino villages.



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—The President appoints Col. Frederick Funston, of the 20th Kansas Regiment, brigadier general of volunteers.

—Militia arrive at the scene of the strike at Wardner, Idaho.

Wednesday, May 3.

—The President appoints Herbert N. Bowen minister to Persia, Julius G. Lay consul-general at Barcelona, and Stanton Sickles secretary of legation at Madrid.

—A number of the Atkinson "anti-imperialistic pamphlets," destined for the Philippines, are seized by San Francisco postal officials.

—The Kentucky monument of both Union and Confederate soldiers is dedicated on the Chickamauga battle-field.

—The American delegation to the Czar's peace conference sail from New York for The Hague.

—A cable message from Apia, Samoa, says that Mataafa, the rebel chief, has accepted an armistice, but that "Germany declines to sign the proclamation."

—The Italian ministry resigns.

Thursday, May 4.

—General Lawton's forces drive the Filipinos from their intrenchments at Maasin; General MacArthur captures the town of San Tomas.

—Governor-General Brooke signs the commissions of the justices of the supreme court of Cuba.

—Ex-Commissary-General Eagan is expelled from membership of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

—France protests against the reduction of interest on Spain's foreign debt.

Friday, May 5.

—Official assurances have been given to this Government that American interests in China will not be affected by the Anglo-Russian agreement.

—The gunboat *Vixen* is ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua.

—General MacArthur's division occupies the Filipino town of San Fernando; the insurgents make an ineffectual effort to break through General Owenshine's lines south of Manila.

—Mr. Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, sends demand in behalf of the Uitlanders to President Krüger, of the Transvaal.

Saturday, May 6.

—The cruiser *Chicago* sails from Gibraltar for Tangier for the purpose of "hastening the settlement of American claims against Morocco."

—A Manila despatch says that the American troops are about to attack the Philippine town of Bacolor.

—M. de Freycinet resigns as French Minister of War and is succeeded by M. Camille Krantz.

Sunday, May 7.

—The report of the Army Beef Court of Inquiry is made public.

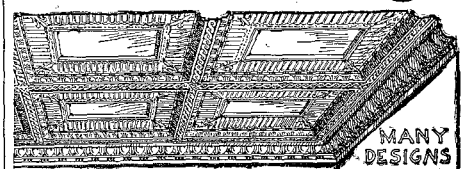
—The Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Briggs, whose proposed ordination to the Episcopal priesthood has aroused controversy, preaches on his theological views in New York City.

—The owners of a number of Cuban steamship lines send representatives to Washington to ask for permission to fly the American flag.

—The *Tribuna*, of Rome, declares that Italy has had nothing whatever to do with the Dreyfus case.

—The French Government demands additional valuable mining concessions from China.

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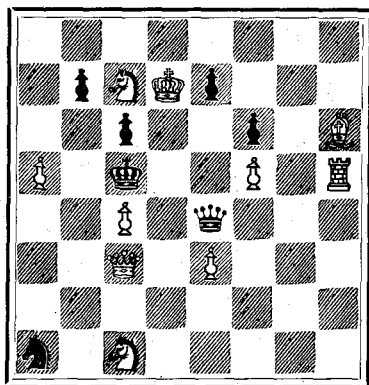
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 378.

BY RUDOLF SCHULER.

A Prize Problem.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

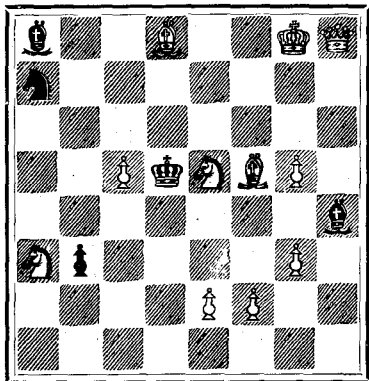
White mates in two moves.

Problem 379.

BY O. NEMO.

A Prize-Taker.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 371.

Key-move, R-B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; Sinbad the Sailor, Auburndale, Mass.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; A. Kremer, Alexandria, Neb.; E. G. Royce, Meadville, Pa.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; J. G. Overholser, Bingham Lake, Minn.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

Comments: "Very fine"—M. W. H.; "A thoughtful Thompsonian treat"—I. W. B.; "One of the best two-movers I ever saw"—C. F. P.; "A masterly production"—C. R. O.; "Very clever work"—F. S. F.; "Good"—W. W.; "The Judges showed good judgment"—A. K.; "Very interesting"—J. G. L.; "Fine problem. Baffled me for a long time"

—M. M.; "One of the prettiest problems you have published. Key well hidden"—H. W. P.; "Splendid"—C. P.

Several solvers were caught by B x P, not seeing Black's reply, P-R 8 (Q) ch.

No. 372.

1. B-Q 7	2. B-B 5 ch!	3. Q-K 4, mate
1. B x R (R 5)	2. R x B	3. B-Kt 5, mate
1.	2. Q x Kt ch	3.
1. B x Kt	2. K x Q (must)	3. Kt(Kt3)-K2, mate
1.	2. B-Kt 5, ch	3.
1. Kt x B	2. K-B 6	3. Q-Kt, mate
1.	2.	3.
1.	2. Kt-B 5	3. B-Kt 5, mate
1. R x Kt (Q 4)	2. Q x Kt ch	3.
1.	2. K x Q	3. B-B 5! mate
1.	2. R x Q	3. Q-B 2! mate
1. R x Kt (Kt3)	2. Q x Kt ch	3.
1.	2. K-K 5	3.

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., C. F. P., C. R. O., F. S. F., C. D. S., W. W., A. K., S. M. W., J. S. S., J. G. L.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.

Comments: "A magnificent problem"—M. W. H.; "Full of strong subtleties and surprises,—a splendid study in Daltonesque style and craft"—I. W. B.; "Another good one to the Doctor's credit"—C. F. P.; "Sacrifice of the Queen is skilfully contrived"—C. R. O.; "Strategy, profound,—tactics, brilliant; both original"—F. S. F.; "Sustains the Doctor's reputation"—C. D. S.; "The Doctor is a polished villain; he murders artistically"—W. W.; "If not a masterpiece, it falls little short of one"—A. K.; "The Doctor excels in the variety and beauty of his mates"—J. G. L.; "A well-hidden key"—W. H. H. C.; "The Doctor, evidently, wanted to show the critics that he can compose a problem free from duals"—C. Q. De F.

Dr. L. J. J., was successful with 367. F. L. H., G. W. S-V., C. L. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich., and C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., got 369.

Emil Kemeny, Champion of Philadelphia.

Kemeny and Voigt were tied for first place in the Philadelphia Championship Tourney, and they played a supplementary match of six games. Kemeny won by the score of 2 to 0, and 4 Draws. Kemeny, by winning first prize, will hold the George W. Childs and the Dr. Persifor Frazer cups for the ensuing year. A \$50 gold medal offered for winning the Childs trophy three times will be awarded to him, he having won it in 1892, 1893 and 1899.

How to Learn Chess.

LESSON V.

It is as necessary to defend a game properly, as it is to open it correctly. You must remember that your adversary, having the opening, has not only the move, but also the advantage of initiating the line of attack. If he succeeds in keeping the move and in prosecuting the attack, he must win. Hence, you must endeavor to gain a move, thus equalizing matters, and you must try to discover his line of attack. To do this you must (1) make the correct reply to each of his moves; (2) take advantage of a weak move; (3) in your defense seek to develop your pieces. It very often occurs that, when forced to defend against a strong attack, you are able, by the fact that your pieces are called into play, to institute a counter-attack, or even to force a win. An illustration of this was brought about in a recent game which the writer of these lessons witnessed. White had instituted a strong attack which had to be defended most carefully, but, being over-confident, he made a blunder which allowed Black to win. The position was as follows: White: K on K R 2; Q on K R 4; B on Q B 2; R on K B 5; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 4. Black: K on K B sq; Q on K Kt 2; Kt on K 4; R on K 3; Ps on K B 2, Q 3, Q B 2.

White's last move was R from B sq to B 5, and Black answered with R from K sq to K 3. White now supposes that he has an easy win by R-R 5, so he makes this move, and Black announces mate in three. For instance: R-R 5, Kt-B 6 ch; P x Kt, R-K 7 ch, etc.

We can give you only general rules or principles of the Defense. To apply them requires years of practise and study. There are, in nearly all the openings, certain defensive moves recommended by the experts; and yet the Masters do not agree concerning these. Take the well-known Ruy Lopez as an example: 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q B 3; 3 B-Kt 5. Now, what is Black's best move? White proposes to Castle and then to advance the Q P with the intention of breaking Black's center. There has been and is now a great difference of opinion as to Black's 3d move: P-Q R 3, which simply drives the B to R 4, but does not dislodge him from the diagonal; P-Q 3, long advocated by Mr. Steinitz, but which in late times has fallen into disrepute; B-B 4, which is really not a defensive move; and Kt-K B 3, followed by Kt x P, which has received the commendation of Mr. Lasker and, probably the majority of the masters. We recommend the study of games by the great exponents of Chess, for it is necessary to have a knowledge of the Openings and the Defense in order to play good Chess. The student, however, must begin to think for himself, and, altho only a beginner, he must be an analyst from the very start. Ask yourself: How can I best answer that move? What is the force of that move? How can I stop what my opponent purposes to accomplish? Look at all your possible moves and all the moves your adversary has, and *don't touch a piece until you have picked out what you believe is the best move*. If it should result disastrously, and your adversary answers with a move you did not expect, *remember it next time*. Learn by experience. The Defense as well as the Openings refer especially to the early part of the game. In the middle stage and end-game, you are thrown entirely upon your own resources. Very often we have seen Black make a fine defense up to the 10th or 12th move; then White made an unexpected move, "took Black out of the book," as the saying goes, and Black did not know what to do. Remember the old rule: Get your pieces out. A quick development is of the first importance with the Defense as with the Opening; for, it is only by this development that you will be able to stop your adversary's advance, or institute a counter-attack.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Dutch Defense.

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Fair Haven, Vt.	Manhattan, Kan.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-K B 4	12 B-Kt 5	12 P-K 4
2 P-Q B 4	2 Kt-K B 3	13 P-Q 5	13 Q Kt-Kt sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 P-K 3	14 Kt-Kt 3	14 P-K R 3
4 P-K 3	4 B-Kt 5	15 B x Kt (b) R x B	15 Kt-B 5(c) B-B sq
5 B-Q 3	5 Castles	16 P-Kt 4(d) B x Kt	16 Kt-P x B Kt-R 3
6 K Kt-K 2	6 P-Q Kt 3	17 Q-Kt 4(e) Kt-B 4	17 B-B 2
7 Castles	7 B-Kt 2	18 B-B 2	18 Q-Q 2
8 P-K B 3	8 Kt-B 3	19 P-Q R 4(f) P-Q R 4	19 R-B 3
9 P-K 4	9 B x P	20 R-B 3	20 K-R sq
10 P x B	10 P-Q 3 (a)	21 R-Kt 3	21 Q-R Kt sq
11 P x P		22 Resigns (g)	

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Kt-K 2 or P-K 4 is better.
 (b) Up to this point, White has played a good game. He ought to win by 15 B x P, P x B; 16 Kt-B 5, followed by R-B 3 if Black defends the R B by P-R 4 or K-R 2. At any rate, he should have kept his B.
 (c) Another mistake. The better move, evidently, is Q-R 5. In this way he gets his Q R into play.
 (d) Hardly less than a blunder. Again, Q-R 4 keeps up the attack.
 (e) This move is premature and accomplishes nothing.
 (f) Why not R-B 3 at once.
 (g) Some folks would not resign in the position, although White has a shade the worst of it by reason of his double Ps. But Q-R 5 gives him a fighting chance for a Draw.

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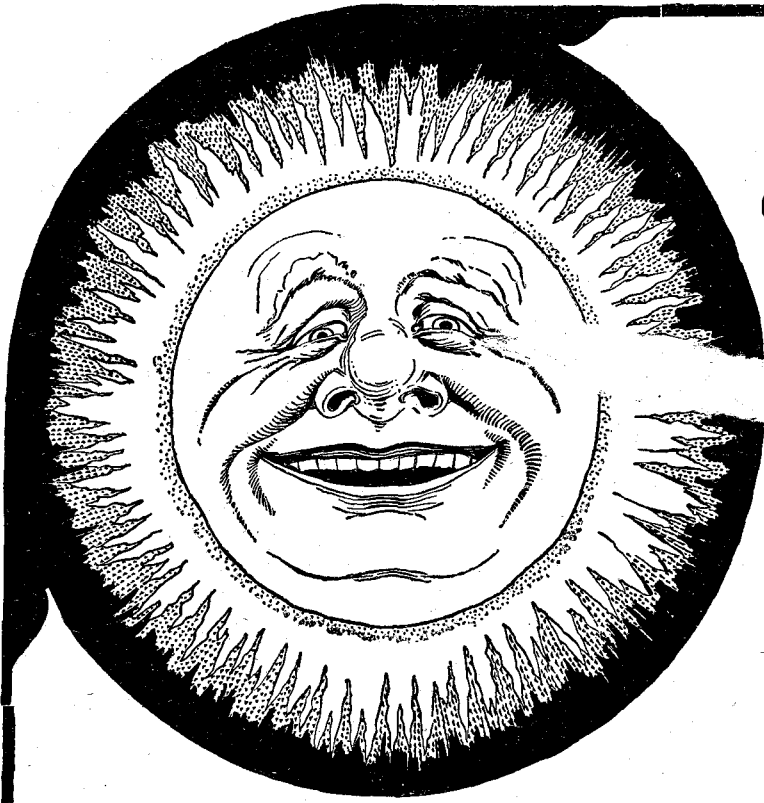
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